THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
LITTERA SCRIPTA MANET
FEDERAL REGISTER
OF THE UNITED STATES 1934

VOLUME 20 NUMBER 186

Washington, Friday, September 23, 1955

TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter IV—Commodity Stabilization Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Loans, Purchases and Other Operations

[1955 C. C. C. Dry Edible Bean Bulletin 1]

PART 421—GRAINS AND RELATED COMMODITIES

SUBPART—1955 NEW YORK DRY EDIBLE BEAN PURCHASE AGREEMENT PROGRAM

Sec.

AUTHORITY: §§ 421.1201 to 421.1218 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 301, 401, 63 Stat. 1053; 15 U. S. C. 714c, 7 U. S. C. 1447, 1421.

§ 421.1201 *General.* This subpart contains the regulations which will be applicable with respect to the 1955-Crop New York Dry Edible Bean Purchase Agreement Program, formulated for price support purposes by Commodity Credit Corporation and the Commodity Stabilization Service (referred to in this subpart as CCC and CSS respectively) Under this program, CCC, through Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation County Committees (referred to in this subpart as county committees) will enter into purchase agreements with eligible producers of 1955-crop dry edible beans produced in the State of New York. Purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1956. Producers who enter into purchase agreements with CCC will not be obligated to sell any quantity of dry edible beans to CCC but will have the option of selling to CCC any quantity not in excess of that stated in the purchase agreements. Generally, CCC will not purchase dry edible beans under a purchase agreement prior to March 1, 1956. No 1955 price support loan program on dry edible beans will be made available by CCC in the State of New York. CCC will, however, offer to enter into agreements with private financial institutions designed to encourage such financial institutions to make loans to producers who have entered into purchase agreements with CCC. Such agreements will be offered to banks and production credit associations, and to any cooperative marketing association, corporation, partnership, individual, or other legal entity, which conducts lending operations and has adequate facilities to carry out the agreement. A list of financial institutions which have entered into agreements with CCC may be obtained from the county committee. Financial institutions which enter into the agreement with CCC will be entitled to the benefits thereof only with respect to loans made in accordance with specified conditions, among which are the following:

(a) Loans secured by dry edible beans stored "commingled" in warehouses for which a Bean Storage Agreement (CCC Form 23) is in effect must be for not less than 95 percent of the settlement value of such beans computed in accordance with § 421.1217 (a) and (b) or such smaller amount as may be requested by the producer in writing; except that the amount of the loan may be reduced by the amount of any unpaid charges or amount of set-offs required by the regulations in this subpart to be paid from the settlement value if such charges or set-offs are not paid from the loan proceeds, and by the amount of any unwaived lien which is not paid from the loan proceeds. The financial institution is not required to loan any specified amount in the case of beans not stored "commingled" in a warehouse for which a Bean Storage Agreement (CCC Form 23) is in effect.

(b) In the case of beans stored "commingled" in a warehouse for which a Bean Storage Agreement (CCC Form 23) is in effect, the rate of interest charged by the financial institution must not exceed 4 percent per annum on the unpaid

(Continued on next page)

CONTENTS

FEDERAL REGISTER

Published daily, except Sundays, Mondays, and days following official Federal holidays, by the Federal Register Division, National Archives and Records Service, General Services Administration, pursuant to the authority contained in the Federal Register Act, approved July 26, 1935 (49 Stat. 500, as amended; 44 U. S. C., ch. 8B), under regulations prescribed by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, approved by the President. Distribution is made only by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The FEDERAL REGISTER will be furnished by mail to subscribers, free of postage, for $1.50 per month or $15.00 per year, payable in advance. The charge for individual copies (minimum 15 cents) varies in proportion to the size of the issue. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, directly to the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

The regulatory material appearing herein is keyed to the CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS, which is published, under 50 titles, pursuant to section 11 of the Federal Register Act, as amended August 5, 1953. The CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS is sold by the Superintendent of Documents. Prices of books and pocket supplements vary.

There are no restrictions on the republication of material appearing in the FEDERAL REGISTER, or the CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

CONTENTS—Continued

CODIFICATION GUIDE

A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

principal balance. In the case of beans not stored "commingled" in such a warehouse, the rate of interest charged by the financial institution must not exceed 6 percent per annum on the unpaid principal balance.

§ 421.1202 *Administration.* This program will be administered in the field through the Chicago CSS Commodity Office, New York State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committee and county committees. All documents will be approved by the county office manager, or other employee of the county office designated by him to act in his behalf. Such designations shall be on file in the county office. Copies of all purchase agreement documents shall be retained in the county office. County office managers, State and county committees, and the CSS commodity offices do not have authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of this subpart or any amendments or supplements hereto.

§ 421.1203 *Availability of price support*—(a) *Method of support.* Price support will be available through purchase agreements only.

(b) *Where to apply.* Application for purchase agreements must be made at the office of the county committee which keeps the farm program records for the farm.

(c) *When to apply.* Purchase agreements will be available from the time of harvest through January 31, 1956, and the purchase agreement (Commodity Purchase Form 2) must be signed by the producer and delivered to the county committee not later than such date.

(d) *Eligible producer* An eligible producer shall be any individual, partner-

ship, association, corporation, estate, trust, or other business enterprise, or legal entity, and whenever applicable, a State, political subdivision of a State or any agency thereof producing beans in the State of New York in 1955 as landowner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper.

§ 421.1204 *Eligible beans.* (a) Only dry edible beans of the classes pea, medium white and red kidney which have been produced in the State of New York in 1955 by an eligible producer are eligible under this program.

(b) Beans placed under a purchase agreement must be in existence and undamaged at the time the producer signs the purchase agreement.

(c) The beneficial interest in the beans must be in the producer at the time the purchase agreement is signed by the producer and at the time the beans are sold to CCC and must always have been in him or in him and a former producer whom he succeeded before the beans were harvested. To meet the requirements of succession to a former producer, the rights, responsibilities and interest of the former producer with respect to the farming unit on which the beans were produced shall have been substantially assumed by the person claiming succession. More purchase of the crop prior to harvest, without acquisition of additional interest in the farming unit, shall not constitute succession. The county committee shall determine whether the requirements with respect to succession have been met.

(d) At the time of purchase by CCC, beans (1) must grade U. S. Choice Handpicked, U. S. No. 1 or U. S. No. 2, or (2) in the case of beans delivered to CCC from other than an approved warehouse and beans delivered to CCC identity-preserved in an approved warehouse, must grade not lower than U. S. Substandard.

§ 421.1205 *Applicable forms.* Applicable forms shall consist of the "Purchase Agreement" (Commodity Purchase Form 2, Dry Edible Beans—New York State only) the "Purchase Agreement Settlement" (Commodity Purchase Form 4) the "Delivery Instructions" (Commodity Purchase Form 3) and such other forms and documents as may be required by CCC. Purchase agreement documents executed by an administrator, executor, or trustee will be acceptable only where legally valid.

§ 421.1206 *Approved warehouses.* An approved warehouse shall be a warehouse for which a "Bean Storage Agreement" (CCC Form 28) is in effect at the time of purchase of the beans by CCC: *Provided,* That in the case of beans stored commingled, an approved warehouse shall also be one for which a "Bean Storage Agreement" (CCC Form 28) is in effect on or after the date the beans are deposited in the warehouse for storage or on or after the date the purchase agreement is approved on behalf of CCC, whichever is the later.

§ 421.1207 *Warehouse receipts.* Warehouse receipts, representing beans in approved warehouse storage, purchased under a purchase agreement, must meet the following requirements.

(a) Warehouse receipts must be issued in the name of the producer, must be properly endorsed in blank so as to vest title in the holder, must be negotiable, and must be receipts issued by an approved warehouse.

(b) Each warehouse receipt representing beans stored commingled, or the accompanying supplemental certificate, must contain a statement that the beans are insured in accordance with CCC Form 28, "Bean Storage Agreement," and if such insurance was not effective as of the date of deposit of the beans in the warehouse, the warehouseman must certify as to the effective date of the insurance and that the beans were in the warehouse and undamaged on such effective date. The insurance on commingled beans must be obtained by the warehouseman.

(c) Each warehouse receipt or the warehouseman's supplemental certificates (in duplicate), properly identified with the warehouse receipt, must show the gross and net weight of beans, the class and the grade or all grading factors used in the determination of the quality of the beans.

(d) In the case of "identity-preserved beans" the warehouse receipt shall show the lot number and the number of bags in the lot.

(e) The warehouse receipt may be subject to liens for only such warehouse charges as are specified in § 421.1210 (c)

§ 421.1208 *Determination of quantity.* (a) The net weight of beans purchased by CCC from other than approved warehouse storage, or purchased in an approved warehouse as "identity-preserved" beans, shall be determined by weighing the beans. Weighing shall be performed by a licensed weighmaster or other person approved by the county committee. If all the beans in the lot are not weighed, the net weight shall be determined by multiplying the average net weight of the bags weighed (but not less than 10 percent of the bags in the lot) by the total number of bags in the lot. The producer will be credited with the net weight delivered or with a quantity determined by multiplying the number of bags in the lot by 100 pounds, whichever quantity is less.

(b) The net weight of beans purchased by CCC, stored commingled in an approved warehouse, shall be the net weight of the beans specified on the warehouse receipt or supplemental certificate.

§ 421.1209 *Determination of quality.* (a) The class, grade, and all grading factors, shall be determined in accordance with the United States Standards for Beans.

(b) Where the beans are stored "commingled," the class and grade shall be that shown on the warehouse receipt. In all other cases, the class and grade shall be determined from a Federal or Federal-State inspection certificate, issued by or under the supervision of the Grain Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

§ 421.1210 *Sale and delivery of beans to CCC.* A producer who enters into a purchase agreement is not required to sell any quantity of beans to CCC but has the option of selling to CCC any quantity of eligible beans not in excess of the quantity specified on the purchase agreement. Beans must be cleaned, bagged and graded prior to purchase by CCC.

(a) *Notice of intention to sell.* In the case of beans stored in other than approved warehouse storage, the producer must give the county committee notice in writing during the 30-day period ending February 29, 1956, of the quantity of beans which he intends to sell to CCC. No notice of intention to sell is required in the case of beans stored in an approved warehouse.

(b) *Delivery of beans stored in approved warehouses.* (1) Delivery to CCC of beans stored commingled in approved warehouses shall be made by the tender to the county committee on March 1, 1956, or such earlier date as may be specified by the county committee, of warehouse receipts meeting the requirements of § 421.1207. Warehouse receipts representing beans stored commingled in an approved warehouse will be accepted by CCC regardless of whether the beans are in existence and in good condition at the time the warehouse receipts are tendered and without any recourse against the producer, provided there has been no failure by the producer to comply with the provisions of the regulations of this subpart.

(2) In the case of beans stored identity-preserved in an approved warehouse, delivery shall be made by the tender on March 1, 1956, of warehouse receipts meeting the requirements of § 421.1207 accompanied by official weight and grade certificates dated on or after February 15, 1956. Warehouse receipts representing beans stored identity-preserved will be accepted by CCC only if the beans are in existence and in good condition at the time the warehouse receipts are tendered.

(c) *Delivery of beans stored in other than approved warehouses.* Delivery of beans stored in other than approved warehouses shall be made on or after March 1, 1956, in accordance with and during the time specified in delivery instructions issued by the county committee. The producer may be required to retain the beans in other than approved warehouse storage for a period of 60 days after February 29, 1956, without any cost to CCC.

(d) *Packaging.* Unless otherwise approved by CCC, beans must be packed 100 pounds net in new bags made of 38-inch, 10.4 ounce A or B quality common jute or heavier weight jute. Bag seams must be sufficiently strong to develop the full strength of the cloth. Bags must be marked to show the commodity name and class, and the net weight when packed, and the name and address of the packer.

(e) *Warehouse charges.* Storage, bagging, cleaning, inspection fees and all other charges except receiving and loading out charges at the warehouse in which delivery to CCC is made, incurred on beans prior to March 1, 1956, shall be

paid by the producer prior to delivery to CCC or shall be paid from the settlement value. Such charges include the cost of movement to a normal railroad shipping point where the warehouse is not located on a railroad and any unpiling, turning, repiling or other charges, except loading out charges, incident to official weight and grade determinations on identity-preserved beans.

(f) Failure of the producer to deliver the beans in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this section shall relieve CCC of any obligation to purchase the beans under this program.

§ 421.1211 *Notification of loss, damage, or threatened deterioration.* In the case of beans stored commingled in an approved warehouse, the producer must notify the county committee promptly after he becomes aware of any loss, damage or threatened deterioration to the beans. Failure of the producer to so notify the county committee shall terminate the producer's right to sell the beans to CCC and CCC's obligation to purchase the beans under the purchase agreement unless the county committee receives such notification from another source promptly after, or prior to, the time that the producer became aware of loss, damage or threatened deterioration to the beans.

§ 421.1212 *Service charges.* The producer shall pay a service charge of 1 cent per 100 pounds, but not less than $1.50, on the quantity of beans placed under purchase agreement. The service charge shall be collected at the time the purchase agreement is completed. No refund of service charges will be made.

§ 421.1213 *Liens.* If there are any liens or encumbrances on the beans, waivers acceptable to the county committee must be obtained even though the liens or encumbrances are satisfied from the purchase proceeds.

§ 421.1214 *Set-offs.* If the producer is indebted to CCC on any accrued obligation, or if any installment or installments on any loan made available by CCC on farm-storage facilities or any mobile drying equipment loan, whether the note evidencing such loan is held by CCC or a lending agency, are past due or are payable or prepayable under the provisions of the farm-storage facility loan note or mobile drying equipment loan note out of the proceeds of the price support purchase, he must designate CCC or such lending agency as the payee of the proceeds of the purchase to the extent of such indebtedness or installments, but not to exceed that portion of the proceeds remaining after deduction of amounts due prior lienholders. If the producer is indebted to any other agency of the United States and such indebtedness is listed on the county debt register, he must designate such agency as the payee of the proceeds as provided above. Indebtedness owing to CCC or to a lending agency as provided above shall be given first consideration after claims of prior lienholders. Compliance with the provisions of this section shall not constitute a waiver of any right of the producer to contest the justness of the indebtedness involved either by administrative appeal or by legal action.

§ 421.1215 *Transfer of producer's interest.* The producer may not assign his interest in a purchase agreement. Delivery of beans under a purchase agreement may be made only by the producer or another whom the producer has specifically authorized in writing in a form prescribed by CCC to make such delivery on behalf of the producer.

§ 421.1216 *Purchase rates.* (a) The purchase rate for eligible beans shall be the purchase rate shown in paragraph (b) of this section for the class and grade of beans purchased.

(b) The purchase rates per 100 pounds net weight are as follows:

Class:	*1955 support rate for U. S. No. 1* [1] *(per 100 pounds)*
Pea and medium white	$7.18
Red kidney	8.01

[1] Premium for U. S. Choice Handpicked, 25 cents on pea beans—10 cents on medium white and red kidney. Discount for U. S. No. 2—25 cents. Discount for U. S. No. 3 and U. S. Substandard shall be determined in accordance with § 421.1217 (a).

§ 421.1217 *Settlement.* The settlement value of the beans purchased under a purchase agreement shall be determined as set forth in this section.

(a) *Applicable purchase rate for class and grade.* If the beans are stored "commingled" in an approved warehouse, settlement will be made with the producer at the applicable purchase rate for the class and grade of beans shown on the warehouse receipt. In other cases, settlement will be made with the producer at the purchase rate for the class and grade of the eligible beans delivered: *Provided, however* That in the case of beans delivered from other than commingled storage in an approved warehouse which grade U. S. No. 3 or U. S. Substandard, settlement shall be made at the purchase rate for U. S. No. 2 grade of the same class, less the differences, if any, at the time of delivery, between the market price for U. S. No. 2 grade and the market price of the grade of the beans delivered, as determined by CCC; and *Provided further* That, if any such beans are sold by CCC to determine the market price for purpose of settlement, the purchase rate shall not be less than such sales price.

(b) *Quantity on which settlement will be made.* The quantity of beans on which settlement will be made shall be determined in accordance with § 421.1208.

(c) When delivery is completed, payment will be made by sight draft drawn on CCC by the county office. The producer shall direct on Commodity Purchase Form 4 to whom payment of the proceeds shall be made. In the event the producer does not sign Commodity Purchase Form 4 within 15 days after delivery of the beans, such form may be signed on behalf of the producer by a financial institution which has a power-of-attorney from the producer, in form prescribed by CCC, authorizing such institution to sign Commodity Purchase Form 4 and to designate the payees of the proceeds of the sale.

§ 421.1218 *Storage in transit.* (a) Reimbursement will be made by CCC to producers or warehousemen for paid-in freight (including freight tax) on beans acquired by CCC in approved warehouses, subject to the following conditions:

(1) The movement from point of origin to storage point must be an "in-line" movement as determined by CCC, and must be no greater than 100 miles from the point of production unless otherwise approved by CCC prior to the date of shipment.

(2) The freight must have been paid in by the person claiming reimbursement and he must not have been otherwise reimbursed.

(3) The warehouseman must furnish the descriptive data on all freight bills or transit tonnage slips on all eligible beans received into the storage facility at the time and in the manner stipulated in CCC Form 28, "Bean Storage Agreement" in effect with CCC for the 1955 crop.

(4) The freight bills or transit tonnage slips must be made available to CCC in accordance with the provisions of Form CCC 28, "Bean Storage Agreement."

(5) Not more than one transit stop must have been used on the billing.

(6) The freight bills must be otherwise acceptable to CCC under the terms of the storage agreement.

(b) Reimbursement for paid-in freight under this section will be made by the Chicago CSS Commodity Office subsequent to actual acquisition of the beans by CCC pursuant to a purchase agreement.

Issued this 19th day of September 1955.

[SEAL] PRESTON RICHARDS,
Acting Executive Vice President, Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7707; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter VIII—Commodity Stabilization Service (Sugar), Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Sugar Requirements and Quotas

[Sugar Reg. 814.22, Amdt. 1]

PART 814—ALLOTMENT OF SUGAR QUOTAS

MAINLAND CANE SUGAR AREA, 1955

Basis and purpose. This allotment order is issued under section 205 (a) of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (7 U. S. C. 1100 et seq., hereinafter called the "act"), for the purpose of allotting the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. The basis and purpose of the order are more fully explained below.

Preliminary statement. Section 205 (a) of the act requires the Secretary to allot a quota whenever he finds that the allotment is necessary, among other things to (1) prevent disorderly marketing of sugar or liquid sugar and (2) afford all interested persons an equitable opportunity to market sugar or liquid sugar. Section 205 (a) also requires that such allotment be made after such hearing and upon such notice as the Secretary may prescribe.

Pursuant to the authority contained in the act and in accordance with applicable rules of practice and procedure (7 CFR 801.1 et seq.) a preliminary finding was made that allotment of the quota is necessary and a notice was published on February 10, 1955 (20 F. R. 961) of a public hearing to be held at New Orleans, Louisiana, in the St. Charles Hotel, on February 25, 1955, at 10:00 a. m., c. s. t., for the purpose of receiving evidence to enable the Secretary, (1) to affirm, modify or revoke the preliminary finding of necessity for allotments, and (2) to establish fair, efficient and equitable allotments of the 1955 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area for the calendar year 1955. The hearing was held at the place and time specified in the notice.

Based upon the record of the hearing and pursuant to the applicable rules of practice and procedure, the Acting Administrator, Commodity Stabilization Service, United States Department of Agriculture, on July 26, 1955, filed a recommended decision and proposed order with respect to the allotment of the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Notice of such filing and opportunity to file exceptions thereto were given to all interested persons in the manner provided in the rules of practice and procedure (20 F. R. 5328) Within the period reserved therefor, interested parties filed exceptions to certain of the findings, conclusions and actions recommended by the Administrator.

In view of the exceptions filed, it was deemed desirable that further evidence be obtained in regard to the issues involved, and that the hearing and record thereof (Hearing Clerk Docket No. SH–133) be reopened to receive any additional evidence which any interested person might offer, in order that all evidence pertinent to the issues would be available to the Secretary to enable him to make a fair, efficient and equitable allotment of the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. Accordingly, pursuant to the authority contained in the act and in accordance with applicable rules of practice and procedure, a notice was issued on August 12, 1955 (20 F. R. 5974) of a public hearing to be held in New Orleans, Louisiana, in the St. Charles Hotel, on August 22, 1955, at 10:00 a. m., c. s. t. The hearing was held at the place and time specified in the notice.

In arriving at the findings, conclusions, and regulatory provisions of this order, each of the exceptions filed to the findings, conclusions and actions recommended by the Administrator, and all proposed findings and conclusions were carefully and fully considered in conjunction with the record evidence pertaining thereto. To the extent that findings, conclusions and actions decided upon herein are at variance with any of the exceptions filed to the recommended decision, such exceptions are over-ruled. To the extent that findings and conclusions proposed by interested persons are inconsistent with the findings and conclusions contained herein, the specific or implied requests to make such findings and reach such conclusions are denied on the basis of the facts found and stated in connection with the conclusions herein set forth.

Summary of testimony and arguments prior to reopened hearing. With respect to the necessity for allotment of the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area the Government witness testified that the Secretary of Agriculture had made a finding in Sugar Regulation 814.22 (19 F. R. 9324) (Ex. 4) that the allotment of the 1955 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area is necessary to prevent disorderly marketing and to afford all interested parties equitable opportunities to market sugar. In amplification of these findings the Government witness pointed out that sugar from the 1953 and 1954 crops available for marketing in 1955 total approximately 390,000 short tons, raw value, leaving only approximately 110,000 short tons for new-crop sugar marketings to be marketed within the quota of 500,000 tons. The lowest new-crop marketings for any of the last seven years was about 215,000 tons and the highest was about 435,000 tons. Furthermore, present supply prospects in other domestic areas and Cuba are such that any increase in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota is unlikely (R. 11–12) This testimony on the necessity for allotments was not controverted by any witness.

With respect to the manner in which the allotments should be made, the Government witness proposed that the factors to be considered in allotting the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area be measured and weighted as follows: (1) "Processings from proportionate shares" to be measured by each processor's production from 1954-crop cane and weighted 20 percent; (2) "past marketings" to be measured by each processor's average marketings for the five years 1950 through 1954 and weighted 20 percent; and (3) "ability to market" to be measured by each processor's sum of (a) production from 1954-crop cane and (b) the quantity of sugar in inventory on January 1, 1955, in excess of the average quantity in inventory on January 1 of the years 1950 through 1954, or minus the quantity by which the average of January 1, 1950, through 1954 inventories exceed the January 1, 1955, inventory the the factor to be weighted 60 percent (R. 15–16). The Government witness further proposed, however, that neither the initial nor the final 1955 allotments for any allottee be less than the quantity of sugar marketed in 1955 by such allottee under Sugar Regulation 814.22 (Ex. 4; R. 24).

The Government witness proposed that in the event the 1955 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area is increased as a result of the proration of a deficit in the quota of another supply area, such deficit shall be prorated on the basis of allotments in effect at the time of such proration to all allottees able to supply additional quantities of sugar. Also, it was proposed that in the event any allottee of the 1955 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area is unable to market its allotment, such allotment deficits will be prorated on the basis of allotments in effect at the time the allotment deficit is prorated to other allottees able to supply additional quantities of sugar (R. 26)

The Government witness testified that The J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., notified the Department that the Cypremort Sugar Company, a wholly owned and controlled subsidiary of The J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., has been liquidated by the parent company, and that Cypremort Sugar factory was operated for the purpose of processing the 1954-crop cane and will continue to be operated in the future by the parent company. It was proposed that The J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., replace the Cypremort Sugar Company as an allottee of the 1955 Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota (R. 26–27).

A representative of 39 Louisiana processors presented the following proposals:

A. Allot the Louisiana State University 100 tons (R. 49, B. 2)

B. For other processors, measure and weight the factors for allotting the 1955 quota as follows:

(1) "Processings" by each processor's production from 1954-crop, weighted by 40 percent.

(2) "Past marketings" by each processor's annual average marketings for 1948 to 1953, inclusive; weighted by 20 percent.

(3) "Ability to market" by each processor's sum of (a) production from 1954-crop, (b) stocks on hand January 1, 1954, in excess of the 1948–53 average; weighted by 40 percent (R. 43–44, B. 2)

C. Adjust allotments computed under B so that no allotment is less than January 1, 1955, inventory plus 20 percent of 1954-crop but reduce no allotment to provide such minimum by more than 2.4 percent (R. 40, B. 2).

D. Incorporate provisions similar to paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 814.21 (19 F. R. 1337) of the 1954 allotment order relating to transfer of allotments and exchange of sugar between allottees (R. 50, B. 2).

E. For any increase in quota, recompute both B and C (R. 50, B. 2)

F. In any formula using differences between January 1 inventory and the average January 1 inventory for a base period, that only excess quantities be considered (R. 49, B. 3)

Recommendation F was agreed to at the hearing or subsequently in writing by all processors (R. 55).

All processors at the hearing or subsequently in writing, joined in a stipulation

to allot to the Louisiana State University 100 tons of the quota (R. 52–54, B. 11)

A representative of the United States Sugar Corporation testified that allotments established in September 1953 brought greater hardship to Florida processors than to those in Louisiana because of the difference in time of processing. Marketing restrictions cause Florida processors to store sugar for approximately 8 months before new allotments permit marketing, while for Louisiana producers only a short storage period is required. He stated that it is imperative that Florida processors be given some relief from the burden of storing sugar supplies in excess of marketing limitations (R. 59–60, B. 1–4) The witness proposed at the hearing the following allotment method:

1. "Processings": 1954–crop production, weighted 20 percent.
2. "Past marketings": Average 1950–54 marketings, weighted 20 percent.
3. "Ability to market": January 1, 1955, inventories in excess of average January 1 inventories 1950–54, weighted 60 percent (R. 60; Ex. 17)

In its brief, the U. S. Sugar Corporation proposed measuring "ability to market" by effective inventories of January 1, 1955, as an alternative to the measure it proposed in the hearing (B. 6; Table A)

Representatives of other processors proposed at the hearing or in briefs filed with the hearing clerk that the factors specified in the Sugar Act be measured or weighted differently than proposed by the Government witness (R. 65–67 and briefs of the Meeker Sugar Company, Southdown Sugars, Inc., Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, Albania Sugar Company and Milliken and Farwell, Inc.)

The record was left open until the final date for filing briefs to permit processors to submit data to correct data appearing in the record (R. 78–79) and until the date of issuance of the initial allotment order under this proceeding to permit marketings in 1955 under Sugar Regulation 814.22 (Ex. 4) to be made a part of the record (R. 24, 79)

Summary of testimony and arguments at reopened hearing. At the reopened hearing in New Orleans, Louisiana, August 22, 1955, the Government witness pointed out with respect to an issue raised in an exception to the Recommended Decision that the rules of practice and procedure do not require that the method which the Secretary decides to use or which is recommended for use in alloting the quota specifically appear in the transcript of the hearing record, but rather that such decision and method be based upon and made in conformity with reliable, probative and substantial evidence adduced at the hearing (R. 88)

Final data compiled from reports of processors and resubmitted to each of them by the Sugar Division for review relating to production of sugar from 1954-crop cane, 1954 marketings and inventories at the beginning of 1954 and 1955 were made a part of the record. The data on production from 1954-crop cane represents total processings of sugar from the 1954-crop and may include very small quantities of sugar processed from non-proportionate shares cane. Such quantities are negligible in relation to the tonnage processed by each processor (R. 89–90; Ex. 23, 24, 25, 26)

The Government witness proposed making 1955 allotments to processors other than the Louisiana State University by applying weightings of 60, 20 and 20 percent, respectively, to "processings," "past marketings" and "ability to market," each expressed as a percentage of the total for the factor but otherwise measured as in the Recommended Decision (R. 94, Ex. 27, 28, 29) as given below:

(a) The factor processings from proportionate shares should be measured by each processor's production of sugar from 1954-crop sugarcane, in short tons, raw value;

(b) The factor past marketings should be measured by each processor's average annual marketings within the quota and his allotment for the years 1950 through 1954, in short tons, raw value;

(c) The factor ability to market should be measured in short tons, raw value, by the sum of (1) each processor's January 1, 1955, effective inventory and (2) his share of the difference between the 1955 quota and the total January 1, 1955, effective inventories of all processors. Each processor's share of such difference shall be determined by applying to the area total difference the percentage that his average 1950–54 new-crop marketings, within allotments, were of the area average.

The Government witness discussed the use of effective inventories (consisting of January 1, 1955, physical inventory plus production in 1955 from 1954-crop sugarcane) in measuring the factor ability to market. It was pointed out that the use of effective inventories gives consideration to all sugar available for marketing prior to the time sugar becomes available from new-crop marketings. The use of effective inventories in measuring ability to market recognizes its increased importance in recent years under conditions of restricted marketings (R. 92, 93)

The Government witness presented data showing the allotments that would result from various government and industry proposals for making 1955 allotments and pointed out that the government proposal would result in allotments more nearly balancing the cumulative 1953–55 allotments with cumulative 1952–54 processings, adjusted to equal quotas, than would result from any other proposal. (R. 93–98; Ex. 30–31)

A representative of 46 Louisiana processors reiterated their earlier opposition to the use of effective inventories in measuring "ability to market" (R. 121) He stated weighting in ability to market should be given only to that portion of 1954-crop processed in 1955 which processors are forced to store (R. 125)

He proposed a method of making allotments, giving weights of 60 percent to "processings," and 20 percent to "past marketings" each measured as proposed by the Government witness, and giving a weight of 20 percent to "ability," but measuring "ability to market" by the sum of: (1) each processor's January 1, 1955, inventory plus the excess, if any, of his January 1, 1955, effective inventory over his 1955 tentative allotment (S. R. 814.22, 19 F. R. 9324) provided such excess shall not exceed 1954-crop processed in 1955 and (2) his share of the difference between the 1955 quota and the total quantity of sugar computed under (1) above. Each processor's share of such difference to be determined by applying to the area total difference the percentage that his 1950–54 new-crop marketings were of the area average (R. 130–131) The minor change from the Government proposal is to limit weighting of the 1954-crop in the ability measure to only that part which was stored as a result of restrictive marketings (R. 132–133)

A representative of the U. S. Sugar Corporation, speaking also in behalf of Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association, testified in favor of the allotment method proposed in the Recommended Decision (R. 143–159)

A representative of Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc., testified in favor of using effective inventories in measuring "ability to market" (R. 147) while a witness for the Albania Sugar Coop., Inc., expressed opposition to the use of effective inventories in measuring "ability" and favored the use of inventories in excess of average inventories (R. 160–161)

Basis of allotment. Section 205 (a) of the act reads in pertinent part as follows:

> * * * Allotments shall be made in such manner and in such amounts as to provide a fair, efficient, and equitable distribution of such quota or proration thereof, by taking into consideration the processings of sugar or liquid sugar from sugar beets or sugarcane to which proportionate shares, determined pursuant to the provisions of subsection (b) of Section 302, pertained; the past marketings or importations of each such person and the ability of such person to market or import that portion of such quota or proration thereof alloted to him * * *

The three factors specified in the foregoing provision of law have been considered by the formula on which this allotment of the 1955 quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area is based. Under this formula the factors are measured as follows:

(1) "Processings from proportionate shares," is measured by each processor's production of sugar from 1954-crop cane.

(2) "Past marketings," is measured by each processor's annual average marketings of sugar, within the quota and the processor's allotments, during the calendar years 1950 through 1954.

(3) "Ability to market," is measured by the sum of (1) each processor's January 1, 1955, effective inventory and (2) his share of the difference between the 1955 quota and the total January 1, 1955,

effective inventories of all processors. Each processor's share of such difference shall be determined by applying to the area total difference the percentage that his average 1950–54 new-crop marketings were of the area average.

Before applying the formula, 100 short tons, raw value, of sugar is first set aside as an allotment for the Louisiana State University as agreed to by all processors, leaving 499,900 short tons of the quota to be allotted by the formula to all other processors. For all other processors, the tonnages representing each factor, as stated above, are to be expressed as percentages of the total for the factor of all processors. The resulting percentages for the factors "processings," "past marketings" and "ability to market" are to be weighted 60, 20 and 20 percent, respectively. The percentage derived from such weighting, applied to 499,900 tons shall determine the allotment for each processor.

The measure of the factor "processings," stated above, is the most current measure of processing; is directly pertinent to marketings in 1955, and although including small quantities from non-proportionate shares, such quantities are negligible in relation to the tonnage processed by each processor. This factor, so measured, deserves major weighting in allotments. Hearing testimony supports this reasoning and a weighting to this factor of 60 percent.

The measure of the factor "past marketings" given a weighting of 20 percent was supported by testimony indicating that the period used includes good, bad and indifferent marketing experiences, thus tempering the effect of unusual influences affecting any single year.

In the measure of the factor "ability to market" the effective inventory, consisting of January 1, 1955, physical inventory plus production in 1955 from 1954-crop sugarcane, represents the maximum quantity of mainland cane sugar that can be marketed before processing of 1955-crop sugarcane commences in the fall. The portion of the 1954-crop processed in 1955 is not given effect by the use of January 1, 1955, physical inventories. Thus, effective inventories more adequately reflect the ability of processors to market old-crop sugar. Giving this recognition in measuring ability to market becomes increasingly important under conditions of restricted marketings. If all sugar in effective inventories as of January 1, 1955, were marketed during 1955, only the remainder of the quota of 500,000 short tons, raw value, would be available to be filled by new-crop sugar. Annual average marketings within allotments of new-crop sugar during the years 1950–54 represent a fair measure of the relative ability of various processors to market new-crop sugar. Each processor's share of such average marketings applied to the statutory quota in excess of total effective inventory for the area as a whole represents a fair measure of the relative ability of various processors to market new-crop sugar within the quota for 1955. These separate measures of ability to market old and new-crop sugar when combined and weighted 20 percent suitably represent ability to market sugar within the mainland sugarcane area quota for 1955.

Hearing testimony brought out the hardship resulting from storing sugar for extended periods and the desirability of not aggravating such burden in the allotting of quota. In establishing allotments to achieve a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of the quota consideration has been given to the storage problem in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area. Allotments established, as set forth, tend to take into account the quantities of sugar required to be stored. The method used to measure the three statutory factors as heretofore stated is designed to achieve a fair, efficient and equitable allotment of the quota.

A comparison was made of the 1955 allotments needed by each processor to make his total 1953, 1954 and 1955 allotments proportionate to his total processings from the crops of 1952, 1953, and 1954. Allotments determined by the method set forth above for allotting the 1955 quota achieved a closer balance between processings and allotments for the three year period than would result from any other government or industry proposal appearing in the record.

Allotments set forth in this order are based upon final data for 1954-crop production, 1954 marketings within allotments and January 1, 1955, inventories and data for earlier years which appear in the record.

Provision is made in paragraph (c) of this order for the transfer of allotments under circumstances requiring special consideration to insure the processing of all sugarcane to which proportionate shares pertain. Some processors have requested such a provision and none have opposed it. The geographical distribution of sugarcane acreage and mills, differences in operating conditions of various mills and the marketing practices for sugarcane in some parts of the area, appear to make such a provision desirable.

The provisions of paragraph (d) of previous allotment orders (S. R. 814.20 and S. R. 814.21) are included, in substance, in Sugar Regulation 815 (19 F. R. 7930) which became effective January 1, 1955. Thus, a similar provision is not needed in this order.

The Cypremort Sugar Company, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., having been liquidated, is replaced as an allottee of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota by the parent company.

Findings and conclusions. On the basis of the record of the hearing, I hereby find and conclude that:

(1) January 1, 1955, effective inventories of mainland cane sugar approximate 390,000 short tons, raw value. With a quota of 500,000 tons, such inventories limit 1955 marketings of 1955-crop mainland cane sugar to about 110,000 tons. New-crop marketings during the last seven years ranged from a low of about 215,000 tons to a high of about 435,000. Thus, the supply of sugar available for marketing in 1955 is expected to greatly exceed the statutory quota of 500,000 short tons, raw value.

(2) Prospects in other domestic areas and Cuba are such that no increase in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota through proration of deficits is likely.

(3) The supply situation makes necessary the allotment of the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area to assure an orderly flow of such sugar in the channels of interstate commerce, to prevent disorderly marketing of sugar, and to afford all interested persons equitable opportunities to market sugar within the quota.

(4) Total processings of sugar from 1954-crop sugarcane by each processor is a fair, efficient and equitable measure of processings of sugar from the 1954 crop of sugarcane to which proportionate shares pertained.

(5) An allotment of 100 short tons, raw value, should be established for the Louisiana State University and the balance of the quota, 499,900 short tons, raw value, should be allotted in accordance with the method set forth in (6) and (7), below.

(6) For processors other than the Louisiana State University each of the three factors specified in section 205 (a) of the act shall be measured and weighted, and allotments determined as follows, based on final data in the hearing record:

(a) The factor processings from proportionate shares should be measured by each processor's production of sugar from 1954-crop sugarcane, in short tons, raw value, expressed as a percentage of the total of the measure for all processors, and weighted by 60 percent;

(b) The factor past marketings should be measured by each processor's average annual marketings within the quota and his allotment for the years 1950 through 1954, in short tons, raw value, expressed as a percentage of the total for all processors of the measure, and weighted by 20 percent.

(c) The factor ability to market should be measured by the sum of (1) each processor's January 1, 1955, effective inventory and (2) his share of the difference between the 1955 quota and total January 1, 1955, effective inventories of all processors. Each processor's share of such difference shall be determined by applying to the area total difference the percentage that his average 1950–54 new-crop marketings within the processor's allotments were of the area average. The sum of (1) and (2) above, in short tons, raw value, expressed as a percentage of the total of the measure of all processors should be weighted by 20 percent.

(d) The total of the percentages resulting from (a), (b) and (c) above, for each processor should be multiplied by 499,900 to determine his allotment in short tons, raw value.

(7) The quantities of sugar and the percentages referred to in paragraph (6) above, based on final data, are set forth in the following table:

Processor	Processings of sugar from 1954-crop cane		Past marketings average within allotments, 1950-51		Ability to market					Processor's percentage share of 499,900 tons to be allotted [2]
					Effective inventory Jan. 1, 1955	New-crop marketings		Measures used		
	Tons, raw value	Percent of total	Tons, raw value	Percent of total		Average within allotments, 1950-54 tons	"Shares" of difference [1] raw value	Column (5) plus column (7)	Percent of total	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Albania Sugar Coop., Inc	6,349	1.040	5,592	1.088	2,366	5,381	1,674	4,040	0.808	1.003
Alice C. Ref. & Plntg., Inc	7,244	1.187	6,730	1.310	2,366	6,544	2,036	4,402	.881	1.150
Alma Plantation, Ltd	7,186	1.177	6,312	1.228	2,394	6,141	1,911	4,305	.861	1.124
J. Aron & Co., Inc	13,606	2.229	10,401	2.024	6,065	9,722	3,025	9,090	1.818	2.106
Billeaud Sugar Factory	8,288	1.358	7,596	1.478	2,414	7,153	2,226	4,640	.928	1.206
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc	7,429	1.217	6,090	1.185	2,639	5,994	1,865	4,504	.901	1.147
J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., The	6,220	1.019	4,992	.971	2,654	4,859	1,512	4,166	.833	.972
Burton-Sutton Oil Co., Inc	7,721	1.265	5,397	1.050	5,926	1,939	603	6,529	1.306	1.230
Cairo & Graugnard	3,612	.592	3,256	.634	1,064	2,823	878	1,942	.389	.550
Caldwell Sugar Coop., Inc	12,057	1.975	8,931	1,738	6,897	6,730	2,094	8,991	1.799	1.893
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc	7,256	1.189	5,673	1.104	3,026	5,353	1,666	4,692	.939	1.123
Columbia Sugar Co	5,648	.925	4,639	.903	4,271	2,427	755	5,026	1.005	.937
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc	3,191	.523	2,018	.393	2,028	1,453	452	2,480	.496	.472
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd	12,739	2.087	9,742	1.896	5,738	8,860	2,757	8,495	1.699	1.971
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc	9,149	1.499	7,274	1.415	4,269	6,187	1,925	6,194	1.239	1.430
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd	5,048	.827	4,797	.933	1,291	4,724	1,470	2,761	.552	.793
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc	22,129	3.625	16,857	3.280	9,434	16,232	5,050	14,484	2.897	3.411
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products, Inc	4,672	.765	4,550	.885	1,079	4,404	1,370	2,449	.490	.734
Fallsmere Sugar Producers Association	8,950	1.466	8,919	1.736	11,236	1,408	438	11,674	2.335	1.604
Frisco Cane Co., Inc	891	.146	706	.137	412	634	197	609	.122	.139
Glenwood Coop., Inc	11,815	1.936	7,852	1.528	7,229	6,501	2,023	9,252	1.851	1.839
Godchaux Sugars, Inc	35,465	5.810	30,069	5.851	21,634	20,262	6,304	27,938	5.589	5.774
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc	6,907	1.132	5,319	1.035	2,531	5,102	1,587	4,118	.824	1.051
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc	14,195	2.326	12,318	2.397	4,699	11,965	3,723	8,422	1.685	2.212
LaFourche Sugar Co	15,040	2.464	11,540	2.246	7,136	10,266	3,194	10,330	2.066	2.341
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc	9,679	1.586	7,533	1.466	3,878	7,125	2,217	6,095	1.219	1.489
Levert-St. John, Inc	10,118	1.658	8,366	1.628	2,823	8,345	2,597	5,420	1.084	1.537
Loisel Sugar Co., Inc	5,739	.940	5,695	1.108	2,044	4,411	1,372	3,416	.683	.922
Louisiana State Penitentiary	3,093	.508	3,582	.697	1,531	2,122	660	2,191	.438	.532
Lula Factory, Inc	11,922	1.953	9,744	1.896	4,388	9,012	2,804	7,192	1.439	1.839
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc	3,318	.544	3,925	.764	639	2,668	830	1,469	.294	.533
Milliken & Farwell, Inc	13,687	2.242	10,305	2.005	8,318	8,055	2,506	10,824	2.165	2.179
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc	12,642	2.071	9,160	1.783	16,639	1,461	455	17,144	3.430	2.235
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd	8,464	1.387	8,029	1.560	2,812	7,637	2,392	5,204	1.041	1.352
Poplar Grove Plntg. & Ref. Co., Inc	6,432	1.054	5,476	1.066	2,327	5,352	1,665	3,992	.799	1.005
E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd	5,628	.922	3,620	.704	3,095	2,876	895	3,990	.798	.854
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc	13,058	2.139	9,431	1.835	6,079	8,670	2,698	8,777	1.756	2.002
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc	11,245	1.842	11,840	2.304	2,689	11,474	3,570	6,259	1.252	1.816
Slack Bros., Inc	3,117	.511	2,708	.527	1,165	2,225	692	1,857	.371	.493
Smedes Bros., Inc	4,137	.678	4,092	.796	1,029	3,872	1,205	2,234	.447	.655
South Coast Corp	42,194	6.913	36,915	7.183	27,745	19,870	6,182	33,927	6.787	6.912
Southdown Sugars, Inc	40,449	6.627	34,295	6.673	29,836	14,359	4,468	34,304	6.862	6.683
Sterling Sugars, Inc	12,448	2.039	8,930	1.738	6,479	6,019	1,873	8,352	1.671	1.901
J. Supplo's Sons Plntg. Co., Inc	5,221	.855	3,555	.692	3,081	2,856	889	3,970	.794	.810
United States Sugar Corp	111,120	18.204	99,428	19.347	131,871	19,847	6,175	138,046	27.615	20.315
Valentine Sugars, Inc	12,136	1.988	10,212	1.987	9,002	4,903	1,526	10,528	2.106	2.012
Vermilion Sugar Co., Inc	1,964	.322	2,639	.514	000	2,604	810	810	.162	.324
Vida Sugars, Inc	4,540	.744	4,269	.831	1,074	4,242	1,320	2,394	.479	.703
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co	9,024	1.478	6,920	1.347	4,221	6,471	2,013	6,234	1.247	1.403
Young's Industries, Inc	6,199	1.016	5,675	1.104	2,109	5,236	1,629	3,738	.748	.930
Total	610,387	100.000	513,914	100.000	395,722	334,826	104,178	499,900	100.000	100.000

[1] The difference between the quota to be allotted (499,900 tons) and Jan. 1, 1955, effective inventory (395,722 tons) amounting to 104,178 tons prorated on the basis of each processor's average 1950-54 new-crop marketings (column 6).

[2] Determined by weighting "processings" (column 2) by 60 percent; "marketings" (column 4) by 20 percent, and "ability" (column 9) by 20 percent.

(8) The J. M. Burguiares Co., Ltd., shall replace the Cypremort Sugar Company as an allottee of the Mainland Cane Sugar Area quota, with its 1955 allotment based on past production, marketings and inventories of sugar of the Cypremort Sugar Company.

(9) An efficient distribution of the quota requires provision for transfer of allotments in unusual circumstances when deemed necessary to assure the processing of all proportionate shares.

(10) The order shall be revised without further notice of hearing, for the purpose of allotting any additional quota resulting from proration of deficits in the quota for other supply areas, or any deficit in the allotment of any allottee under the order, by allotting any such additional quota or deficit to allottees, who are able to supply the additional sugar, in the proportion that their respective allotments bear to the total allotments of such allottees under the order.

(11) Allotments established in the foregoing manner and in the amounts set forth in the order provide a fair, efficient and equitable distribution of the quota as required by section 205 (a) of the act.

(12) No allotment established under this order for any individual processor is less than the lesser of (1) his preliminary allotment established by S. R. 814.22 (19 F R. 9324) or (2) his January 1, 1955, effective inventory which is his supply of sugar available for marketing prior to the effective date of this order.

(13) Allotments established by this order are in some cases smaller and in others larger than the allotments established in S. R. 814.22. To limit the marketings of those receiving smaller allotments, and to afford those receiving increased allotments adequate opportunity to market within the limited time remaining in the calendar year the additional quantities of sugar in an orderly manner, it is imperative that this order be effective as soon as possible. Accordingly, due and timely execution of the functions imposed upon the Secretary under the act imperatively and unavoidably require the omission of a recommended decision subsequent to the reopened hearing. Further, compliance with the 30-day effective date requirement of the Administrative Procedure Act (60 Stat. 237 is impracticable and contrary to the public interest and, consequently, this order shall be effective when published in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Order Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Agriculture by section 205 (a) of the act: *It is hereby ordered,* That § 814.22 be amended to read as follows:

§ 814.22 *Allotment of the 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area*—(a) *Allotments.* The 1955 sugar quota for the Mainland Cane Sugar Area is hereby allotted to the following processors in amounts which appear opposite their respective names:

[Short tons, raw value]

Processor	*Allotments*
Albania Sugar Coop., Inc	5,014
Alice C. Ref. & Plntg., Inc	5,749
Alma Plantation, Ltd	5,619
J. Aron & Co., Inc	10,528
Billeaud Sugar Factory	6,479
Breaux Bridge Sugar Coop., Inc	5,734

[Short tons, raw value]

Processor	Allotments
J. M. Burguieres Co., Ltd., The	4,859
Burton-Sutton Oil Co., Inc.	6,149
Caire & Graugnard	2,799
Caldwell Sugar Coop., Inc.	9,463
Catherine Sugar Co., Inc.	5,609
Columbia Sugar Co	4,684
Cora-Texas Mfg. Co., Inc.	2,459
Dugas & LeBlanc, Ltd.	9,853
Duhe & Bourgeois Sugar Co., Inc.	7,149
Erath Sugar Co., Ltd.	3,964
Evan Hall Sugar Coop., Inc.	17,053
Evangeline Pepper & Food Products, Inc.	3,669
Fellsmere Sugar Producers Association	8,468
Frisco Cane Co., Inc.	695
Glenwood Coop., Inc.	9,128
Godchaux Sugars, Inc.	28,864
Helvetia Sugar Coop., Inc.	5,254
Iberia Sugar Coop., Inc.	11,058
LaFourche Sugar Co	11,703
Harry L. Laws & Co., Inc.	7,444
Levert-St. John, Inc.	7,683
Loisal Sugar Co., Inc.	4,609
Louisiana State Penitentiary	2,659
Lula Factory, Inc.	9,193
Meeker Sugar Coop., Inc.	2,689
Milliken & Farwell, Inc.	10,893
Okeelanta Sugar Refinery, Inc.	11,423
M. A. Patout & Son, Ltd.	6,759
Poplar Grove Pltg. & Ref. Co., Inc.	5,024
E. G. Robichaux Co., Ltd.	4,269
St. James Sugar Coop., Inc.	10,003
St. Mary Sugar Coop., Inc.	9,078
Slack Bros., Inc.	2,429
Smedes Bros., Inc.	3,274
South Coast Corp.	34,703
Southdown Sugars, Inc.	33,403
Sterling Sugars, Inc.	9,523
J. Supple's Sons Pltg. Co., Inc.	4,049
United States Sugar Corp.	101,555
Valentine Sugars, Inc.	10,058
Vermilion Sugar Co., Inc.	1,640
Vida Sugars, Inc.	3,539
A. Wilbert's Sons Lbr. & Sh. Co.	7,029
Young's Industries, Inc.	4,899
Louisiana State University	100
All other persons	000
Total	500,000

(b) *Restrictions on marketings.* During the calendar year 1955 each person named in paragraph (a) of this section is hereby prohibited from marketing in interstate commerce, or in competition with sugar or liquid sugar shipped, transported or marketed in interstate or foreign commerce, any sugar or liquid sugar produced from sugarcane grown in the Mainland Cane Sugar Area in excess of his allotment established in paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Transfer of allotment.* When approved in writing by the Director, Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, of the Department, allotments made in paragraph (a) of this section may be transferred, in whole or in part, to another allottee thereunder upon a showing that the transferee has processed or will process 1955-crop sugarcane because of inability of the transferor, arising subsequent to the processing of the 1954-crop, to process the tonnage of sugarcane which otherwise would be processed by him.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 205, 61 Stat. 926; 7 U. S. C. 1115)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1955. Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7688; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:46 a. m.]

Subchapter G—Determination of Proportionate Shares

[Sugar Determination 857.8]

PART 857—SUGARCANE, PUERTO RICO

1955–56 CROP

Pursuant to the provisions of section 302 of the Sugar Act of 1948, as amended (hereinafter referred to as "act"), the following determination is hereby issued:

§ 857.8 *Proportionate shares for sugarcane farms in Puerto Rico for the 1955–56 crop*—(a) *Farm proportionate share.* A proportionate share, in terms of sugar, 96° basis, shall be established for the farm, as constituted at the beginning of harvest of the 1955–56 crop on such farm, in the manner provided in this paragraph.

(1) *Farm bases.* The farm base for each farm for which a proportionate share was established pursuant to § 857.7 (determination of proportionate shares for the 1954–55 crop) shall be such share, except that with respect to a farm for which the 1954–55 crop sugar production was less than 80 percent of such share due to a cause other than drought, flood, storm, disease or insects, as determined by the Director of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Caribbean Area Office (hereinafter referred to as "Director"), the farm base shall be the larger of 125 percent of the 1954–55-crop sugar production or 100 hundredweight.

(2) *Farms with bases in excess of 400 hundredweight.* The proportionate share for each farm for which the farm base established pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is in excess of 400 hundredweight, shall be 102 percent of such base.

(3) *Farms with bases not in excess of 400 hundredweight.* The proportionate share for each farm for which the farm base established pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph is 400 hundredweight or less, shall be the larger of such base or 100 hundredweight.

(4) *New farms.* The proportionate share for any farm from which sugarcane is marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar in the 1955–56 crop year for the first time since the 1946–47 crop year, shall be 100 hundredweight.

(5) *Transfer of farm bases*—(i) *Land acquired by Federal or Insular agencies.* The farm base established or which would have been established pursuant to subparagraph (1) of this paragraph for any land which is removed from sugarcane production because of acquisition by purchase or lease by any Federal, Insular, or other agency having a right of eminent domain shall be available for use in providing an equitable farm base for land owned, purchased, or leased by the owner of the land so acquired by any of such agencies. Upon application to the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Caribbean Area Office, within five years from the date of such acquisition, any such owner shall be entitled to a farm base for any other land owned, purchased or leased by him equal to the farm base which would have been established for such other land, plus the farm base which would have been established for the land so acquired, as determined by the ASC Caribbean Area Office.

(ii) *Dividing or combining farm production records.* Where a parcel of land which was part of a farm as constituted for the 1954–55 program becomes a part of another farm or a separate farm under the 1955–56 program, a base for such parcel of land shall be determined by multiplying the 1954–55 proportionate share for the 1954–55 sugarcane farm of which it was a part by the percentage that the total production of sugar commercially recoverable from the parcel for the crop years 1952–53, 1953–54, and 1954–55 is of the total production in these crop years for the farm. Actual production records shall be used if written records are available. Otherwise, the production record shall be as agreed upon by the parties concerned and as approved by the Director, or in the absence of such agreement and approval, as determined by the Director. In approving such agreement, or in making such determination, the Director shall take into consideration the crops growing on the 1954–55 farm at the time of division or combination, and any evidence available with respect to the production of sugarcane thereon. For the purposes of determining a farm base under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, the base for such parcel of land determined as heretofore provided shall be deemed to be the 1954–55 crop proportionate share for such parcel if it becomes a separate farm, or a part of the 1954–55 crop proportionate share of the farm of which the parcel of land becomes a part. The 1956 farm base for the balance of the 1954–55 farm of which the parcel was a part shall be the remainder of the 1954–55 proportionate share for the farm. For the purposes of determining a farm base under subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, where two or more farms are combined as one farm for the 1955–56 crop, the sum of the 1954–55 proportionate shares established for each of the farms combined shall be deemed to be the 1955–56 base for such combined farm. A farm proportionate share for the 1955–56 program for each farm involved in a division or combination shall be established from the farm base as heretofore provided in this section.

(6) *Tolerances.* The requirements of section 301 (b) of the act with respect to the amount of sugarcane grown and marketed (or processed) from the farm shall be deemed to have been met if the amount of sugar recovered therefrom does not exceed the proportionate share for such farm by more than the applica-

ble tolerance in the table below: *Provided,* That any amount of sugar within the applicable tolerance shall be excluded in computing the amount of sugar on which payment is made with respect to such farm under section 302 (a) of the act:

[Short tons of sugar, 96° basis]

Proportionate shares:	*Tolerance*
Not more than 15	1.0
More than 15 but not more than 25	1.5
More than 25 but not more than 40	2.0
More than 40 but not more than 65	2.5
More than 65 but not more than 100	3.0
More than 100 but not more than 150	3.5
More than 150 but not more than 300	4.0
More than 300 but not more than 750	4.5
More than 750	(1)

[1] 5.0 or ¼ of 1 percent of the proportionate share, whichever is larger.

(7) *Delegation.* Farm bases and farm proportionate shares shall be established by the Director in accordance with this section.

(8) *Appeals.* A producer of sugarcane who believes that the proportionate share established for his farm pursuant to this section is inequitable, may, not later than 60 days after notice thereof is issued, file an appeal, in writing, with the ASC Caribbean Area Committee (hereinafter referred to as "Committee") The Committee may adjust such proportionate share to the extent determined by it to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section and the act, and to establish a proportionate share for the farm which is fair and equitable as compared with the proportionate shares established for all other farms. The Committee shall notify such producer of its decision in writing as soon as possible. Any producer who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Committee may appeal in writing to the Director of the Sugar Division, Commodity Stabilization Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., and his decision shall be final.

(9) *Erroneous notice of 1955–56 proportionate shares.* If through error a producer is officially notified in writing of a 1955–56 proportionate share for his farm greater than the proportionate share properly established pursuant to this section, and it is found by the Director that such producer, acting solely on the information contained in the erroneous notice, marketed 1955–56 crop sugarcane which yielded an amount of sugar in excess of the proportionate share properly established, plus the applicable tolerance, the producer will be deemed to be in compliance with the farm proportionate share unless he marketed sugarcane which yielded an amount of sugar in excess of the proportionate share plus the applicable tolerance stated in the erroneous notice or unless it is found by the Director that the error was so gross as to place the producer on notice regarding the error. However, the Sugar Act payment with respect to the sugarcane marketed from the farm shall be limited to the amount of sugar commercially recoverable not in excess of the properly established proportionate share.

(b) *Sugar for payment.* For the purpose of determining payments pursuant to Title III of the act, the proportionate share established in accordance with this determination and the amount of sugar recoverable, 96° basis, from sugarcane of the 1955–56 crop marketed from the farm shall be converted to raw value on the basis of the average polarization of the sugar produced from 1955–56 crop sugarcane at the mill or mills where the sugarcane was processed. Such conversion shall be made in accordance with section 101 (h) of the act.

(c) *Share tenant and sharecropper protection and compliance with other conditions for payment.* In addition to compliance with the proportionate share for the farm as established in accordance with this section, eligibility for payment of any producer of sugarcane shall be subject to the following conditions:

(1) That the number of share tenants or sharecroppers engaged in the production of sugarcane of the 1955–56 crop on the farm shall not be reduced below the number so engaged with respect to the previous crop, unless such reduction is approved by the Director. In considering such approval, the Director shall be guided by whether the reduction was the result of a voluntary action of the share tenant or sharecropper, or whether the reduction was beyond the control of the producer;

(2) That such producer shall not have entered into any leasing or cropping agreement for the purpose of diverting to himself or any other producer any payments to which share tenants or sharecroppers would be entitled if their leasing or cropping agreements for the previous crop were in effect; and

(3) That such producer has met the requirements of the act with respect to child labor, wage rates and, in the case of a processor-producer, prices paid for sugarcane.

STATEMENT OF BASES AND CONSIDERATIONS

Sugar Act requirements. Section 301 (b) of the act provides as a condition for payment to producers, that there shall not have been marketed (or processed) an amount of sugarcane grown on the farm and used for the production of sugar or liquid sugar in excess of the proportionate share for the farm, as determined by the Secretary pursuant to section 302 of the act. For Puerto Rico, the term "proportionate share" means the individual farm's share of the total quantity of sugar required to enable the area to meet the quota (and provide a normal carryover inventory) as estimated by the Secretary, for the calendar year during which the larger part of the sugar or liquid sugar from such crop normally would be marketed.

To comply with the foregoing requirement of the act, the proportionate share for any farm may only be filled by sugar produced from sugarcane grown on that farm. Sugarcane grown on one farm may not be marketed for the production of sugar within the proportionate share for another farm.

Section 302 (a) of the act provides that the amount of sugar with respect to which payment may be made shall be the amount of sugar commercially recoverable from the sugarcane grown on the farm and marketed (or processed) not in excess of the proportionate share for the farm.

Section 302 (b) provides that in determining the proportionate share for a farm, the Secretary may take into consideration the past production on the farm of sugarcane marketed (or processed) for the extraction of sugar or liquid sugar and the ability to produce such sugarcane, and that the Secretary shall, insofar as practicable, protect the interests of new producers and small producers, and the interests of producers who are cash tenants, share tenants or sharecroppers.

General. Pursuant to the foregoing provisions of the act, restrictive proportionate shares are required in any area when the indicated sugar supply will be greater than the quantities needed to fill the quota and provide a normal carryover inventory for such area. Compliance with proportionate shares is required as one of the conditions for payment.

Carryover stocks of Puerto Rican sugar on January 1, 1955, totaled about 154,000 tons. The 1954–55 crop sugar production totaled 1,166,000 tons. Assuming that the marketings of Puerto Rican sugar in 1955 will equal the sum of the Island's mainland and local consumption quotas of 1,180,000 tons, the carryover of sugar on January 1, 1956, will approximate 140,000 tons. Moreover, the potential production of sugar from sugarcane in the field for the 1955–56 crop is considerably in excess of the quantity required to produce the quotas for Puerto Rico. Therefore, restrictions on the marketing of 1955–56 crop sugarcane are necessary to maintain a proper balance between 1956 sugar supplies and marketing quotas.

Public hearing. An informal public hearing was held in Santurce, Puerto Rico, on April 26, 1955, to receive information and recommendations for the 1955–56 proportionate share program. In announcing the hearing on April 5, 1955, the Department suggested that the proportionate shares for the 1954–55 crop generally would provide equitable farm bases for the 1955–56 crop. Further, it suggested that an appropriate adjustment factor would be applied to such farm bases to attain the desired level of production. This plan was also presented and explained at the hearing by Department representatives. The hearing was attended by about 30 persons, five of whom presented testimony While there was general concurrence with the method suggested by the Department, a recommendation was made to consider the personal production records of producers whose land leases are not renewed for the 1955–56 crop.

Background. Restrictive proportionate share determinations were made effective for the 1952–53, 1953–54 and 1954–55 crops of sugarcane. Under these determinations, farm bases were established for individual farms from the production records thereof during the five-year base period comprising the crop years 1947–48 through 1951–52, by assigning a weight of 40 percent to the highest production for any one of the crops in the base period as the measure of "ability to produce", and a weight of

60 percent to the average production for the other four years in the base period as the measure of "past production" Curtailment of production was achieved primarily on the larger farms by pro rata reductions from farm bases.

1955–56 crop determination. In developing this determination, consideration has been given to the testimony presented at the hearing, to the sugar production and inventory situation, and to experience gained under recent restrictive programs. The determination is designed to permit the production of sufficient sugar from the 1955–56 crop of sugarcane to enable the area to fill its marketing quotas and provide a normal carryover inventory. Under this determination, farm bases are established generally from the 1954–55 proportionate shares. Thus, the 60 percent and 40 percent weightings used to measure the standards of "past production" and "ability to produce" under the last three crop determinations generally are reflected in such bases. The results of special provisions in previous determinations for farms with short production records since the 1947–48 crop season and the results of adjustments through appeals are also reflected. However, a new provision is included which limits the base for any farm on which there was insufficient sugarcane of the 1954–55 crop to fill at least 80 percent of its proportionate share, due to a cause other than one of those specified in the act to qualify the farm for an abandonment and deficiency payment. For such a farm, the farm base is established at 125 percent of the farm's 1954–55 production, but not less than 100 hundredweight. This provision will have the effect of reducing the proportionate shares for those farms on which, for reasons within the control of the producers thereon, the 1954–55 production was less than 80 percent of the proportionate shares. No such reduction is made in cases where deficient production resulted from one of the causes specified in the act to qualify the farm for an abandonment and deficiency payment.

The adjustment factor of 102 percent, which will be applicable to farms with bases in excess of 400 hundredweight, was determined by dividing the estimated production required on such farms by their total bases. Such estimated production was obtained by subtracting from the total 1955–56 crop production objective (including an appropriate allowance for possible deficits in individual farm shares) the estimated total sugar production on small and new farms, and the allowance needed for appeals. The factor will not be applied to farms with bases of 400 hundredweight or less, which farms have been exempt from reductions under recent programs.

The proportionate share for any farm having a farm base of 400 hundredweight or less will be the larger of its base or 100 hundredweight. The proportionate share for any "new farm" will be established at 100 hundredweight, the same as under the previous determination. The provisions of previous restrictive crop determinations relating to appeals, marketing tolerances, and share tenant and sharecropper protection remain unchanged. However, guides have been added to assist the Director in determining whether reductions in the number of share tenants or sharecroppers are justifiable.

Two other additional provisions have been included in this determination. The first of these relates to cases in which producers may be officially notified of proportionate shares which are incorrectly established. If, as a result of the erroneous information, any producer delivers sugarcane which yields an amount of sugar within the amount specified in the erroneous notice plus tolerance but in excess of his correct proportionate share, plus the applicable tolerance, he will be deemed to be in compliance with the proportionate share condition for payment. However, the Sugar Act payment with respect to sugarcane marketed from the farm, will be limited to the amount of sugar production within the properly established proportionate share.

The second provision relates to the manner in which the base is to be established for land which becomes a separate farm or part of another farm under the 1955–56 program. If actual production records are available for the part to be transferred, the base for such land shall be established by the ASC Caribbean Area Office on the basis of the production relationship for the crop years 1952–53 through 1954–55 between such land and the farm as constituted for the 1954–55 crop. Otherwise, the amount of production history attributable to the part to be transferred shall be as agreed upon between the interested parties, taking into consideration the 1954–55 crops growing on the farm and any available written evidence, subject to the approval of the Director. The remainder of the history will accrue to the part or parts not transferred. If an entire farming unit under the 1954–55 program becomes part of another farming unit under the 1955–56 program, the base for such combined farm shall be determined from the sum of the respective 1954–55 proportionate shares.

The proposal to give recognition to personal history in cases of expiring leases is not included in this determination. The need for considering personal history does not appear to be sufficient to warrant the general application of a special procedure. The relatively few cases that may involve hardship to tenants can be met through the appeals procedure.

It is believed that this determination provides an equitable basis for establishing proportionate shares for the 1955–56 Puerto Rican crop.

Accordingly, I hereby find and conclude that the foregoing determination will effectuate the applicable provisions of the act.

(Sec. 403, 61 Stat. 932; 7 U. S. C. 1153. Interprets or applies sec. 302, 61 Stat. 930; 7 U. S. C. 1132)

Issued this 19th day of September 1955.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7689; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:46 a. m.]

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

PART 905—MILK IN OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA, MARKETING AREA

ORDER AMENDING ORDER, AS AMENDED

§ 905.0 *Findings and determinations.* The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations previously made in connection with the issuance of the aforesaid order and of each of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed, except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.), and the applicable rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing the formulation of marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900) a public hearing was held upon certain proposed amendments to the tentative marketing agreement and to the order, as amended, regulating the handling of milk in the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, marketing area. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(2) The parity prices of milk as determined pursuant to section 2 of the act are not reasonable in view of the price of feeds, available supplies of feeds, and other economic conditions which affect market supply and demand for milk in the marketing area, and the minimum prices specified in the order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, are such prices as will reflect the aforesaid factors, insure a sufficient quantity of pure and wholesome milk, and be in the public interest; and

(3) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, regulates the handling of milk in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in, a marketing agreement upon which a hearing has been held.

(b) *Additional findings.* It is necessary in the public interest to make this order amending the order, as amended, effective not later than October 1, 1955. Any delay beyond October 1, 1955 in the effective date of this order amending the order, as amended, will tend to disrupt the orderly marketing of milk for the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, marketing area. The changes effected by this order amending the order, as amended, do not require of persons affected substantial or extensive preparation prior to the effective date. In view of the foregoing, it is hereby found that good cause exists for making this order effective October 1, 1955 (see sec. 4 (c) Adminis-

trative Procedure Act, 5 U. S. C. 1003 (c))

(c) *Determinations.* It is hereby determined that handlers (excluding cooperative associations of producers who are not engaged in processing, distributing or shipping milk covered by this order amending the order, as amended, which is marketed within the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, marketing area) of more than 50 percent of the milk which is marketed within the said marketing area, refused or failed to sign the proposed marketing agreement regulating the handling of milk in the said marketing area, and it is hereby further determined that;

(1) The refusal or failure of such handlers to sign said proposed marketing agreement tends to prevent the effectuation of the declared policy of the act;

(2) The issuance of this order amending the order, as amended, is the only practical means, pursuant to the declared policy of the act, of advancing the interests of producers of milk which is produced for sale in the said marketing area, and

(3) The issuance of this order amending the order, as amended, is approved or favored by at least two-thirds of the producers who, during the determined representative period (April 1955) were engaged in the production of milk for sale in the said marketing area.

Order relative to handling. It is therefore ordered that on and after the effective date hereof the handling of milk in the Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, marketing area shall be in conformity to and in compliance with the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and the aforesaid order, as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

1. Delete § 905.7 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 905.7 *Approved plant.* "Approved plant" means:

(a) A milk plant approved by a municipal or state health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area for the handling of Grade A milk or milk products and from which Class I milk is disposed of en route(s) in the marketing area;

(b) A milk plant which is supplying Class I milk to a Federal installation or base in the marketing area, or

(c) A milk plant approved by a municipal health authority having jurisdiction in the marketing area for receiving Grade A milk, at which milk is received directly from the farms of producers holding permits or authorizations issued by such health authority and which is operated by a cooperative association having member producers whose milk is received at the approved plants of other handlers.

2. Delete § 905.8 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 905.8 *Unapproved plant.* "Unapproved plant" means any milk plant which is not an approved plant.

3. Delete § 905.10 and substitute therefor the following:

§ 905.10 *Producer* "Producer" means any person, irrespective of whether such person is also a handler, who produces milk which is received at an approved plant: *Provided,* That such milk is produced under a dairy farm permit or rating for the production of milk to be disposed of for consumption as Grade A milk issued by a duly constituted health authority, or that such milk is received at a plant described in § 905.7 (b) and is acceptable to the Federal agency supplied by such plant. This definition shall include any such person who is regularly classified as a producer but whose milk is caused to be diverted to an unapproved plant by a handler and milk so diverted shall be deemed to have been received at an approved plant by the handler who caused it to be diverted. This definition shall not include a person with respect to milk produced by him which is received by a handler who is subject to another Federal marketing order and who is partially exempted from the provisions of this subpart pursuant to § 905.61.

4. Add the following as § 905.16:

§ 905.16 *Route.* "Route" means any delivery (including any delivery by a vender or disposition at a plant store) of milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk drinks or cream other than delivery in bulk form to a milk plant.

5. Delete § 905.51 (a) and substitute therefor the following:

(a) *Class I milk.* The basic formula price plus $1.70 during the months of April, May, and June and plus $1.90 during all other months: *Provided,* That for each of the months of September, October, November, and December, such price shall not be less than that for the preceding month, and that for each of the months of April, May and June such price shall be not more than that for the preceding month. To this price add or subtract a "supply-demand" adjustment of not more than 50 cents, computed as follows:

(1) Divide the total receipts of producer milk in the first and second months preceding by the total gross volume of Class I milk (excluding interhandler transfers and sales by producer-handlers and handlers partially exempt from this subpart pursuant to § 905.61) for the same months, multiply the result by 100, and round to the nearest whole number. The result shall be known as the Class I utilization percentage;

(2) Compute a "net deviation percentage" as follows:

(i) If the Class I utilization percentage is neither less than the minimum standard utilization percentage specified below nor in excess of the maximum standard utilization percentage specified below, the net deviation percentage is zero;

(ii) Any amount by which the Class I utilization percentage is less than the minimum standard utilization percentage specified below is a "minus net deviation percentage";

(iii) Any amount by which the Class I utilization percentage exceeds the maximum standard utilization percentage specified below is a "plus net deviation percentage."

Month for which price applies	Months used in computation	Percentages	
		Minimum	Maximum
January	November-December	112	116
February	December-January	115	119
March	January-February	119	123
April	February-March	123	127
May	March-April	126	130
June	April-May	133	137
July	May-June	133	137
August	June-July	123	129
September	July-August	121	124
October	August-September	117	121
November	September-October	109	113
December	October-November	110	114

(3) For a "minus net deviation percentage" the Class I price shall be increased and for a "plus net deviation percentage" the Class I price shall be decreased as follows:

(i) One cent for each such percentage point of net deviation; plus

(ii) One cent for the lesser of:

(*a*) Each such percentage point of net deviation; or

(*b*) Each percentage point of net deviation of like direction (plus or minus, with any net deviation percentage of opposite direction considered to be zero for purposes of the computations of this subparagraph) computed pursuant to § 905.51 (a) (2) for the month immediately preceding; plus

(iii) One cent for the least of:

(*a*) Each such percentage point of net deviation;

(*b*) Each percentage point of net deviation of like direction computed pursuant to § 905.51 (a) (2) for the month immediately preceding; or

(*c*) Each percentage point of net deviation of like direction computed pursuant to subparagraph (2) this paragraph for the second preceding month.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Issued at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of September 1955, to be effective on and after the 1st day of October 1955.

[SEAL] EARL L. BUTZ,
Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7705; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:49 a. m.]

TITLE 9—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Chapter I—Agricultural Research Service, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter C—Interstate Transportation of Animals and Poultry

[B. A. I. Order 383, Revised, Amdt. 62]

PART 76—HOG CHOLERA, SWINE PLAGUE, AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE SWINE DISEASES

SUBPART B—VESICULAR EXANTHEMA

CHANGES IN AREAS QUARANTINED

Pursuant to the provisions of sections 1 and 3 of the act of March 3, 1905, as amended (21 U. S. C. 123, 125), sections 1 and 2 of the act of February 2, 1903, as

amended (21 U. S. C. 111–113, 120) and section 7 of the act of May 29, 1884, as amended (21 U. S. C. 117) § 76.27, as amended, Subpart B, Part 76, Title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (20 F. R. 2881, 2973, 3499, 3931, 4397, 4841, 5256, 5709, 6076, 6575) which contains a notice with respect to the States in which swine are affected with vesicular exanthema, a contagious, infectious, and communicable disease, and which quarantines certain areas in such States because of said disease, is hereby further amended in the following respects:

1. Subparagraph (10) of paragraph (a) relating to San Joaquin County, in California, is deleted.

2. Subparagraph (1) of paragraph (a) relating to California, is amended to read:

(1) Secs. 22 and 24, T. 3 S., R. 2 E., MDBM; E. ½ Sec. 13, T. 3 S., R. 3 W., MDBM; and that area included within a boundary beginning at a point on W. line of Plot 4, Rancho El Valle, 10.47 chains N. from N. line Plot 3, Rancho El Valle, thence N. 53° W. 17.95 chains, thence N. 69° 4′ E. 6.67 chains, thence N. to County Road, thence SE. 100 feet along SW. line of County Road, thence S. to point of beginning, consisting of 32.93 acres within lots 8–15, in Alameda County.

3. A new subdivision (iv) is added to subparagraph (10) of paragraph (d) relating to Camden County, in New Jersey, to read:

(iv) Lots 1, 3, and 4, in Block 641, in Winslow Township, owned by Alfonso Perna and operated by Mervyn Galbraith.

4. A new subdivision (xxi) is added to subparagraph (8) of paragraph (d) relating to Gloucester County, in New Jersey, to read:

(xxi) Lots 5 and 5A, in Block 86, Deptford Township, owned by William Lightman and operated by William R. Henry.

5. A new subdivision (v) is added to subparagraph (2) of paragraph (d) relating to Middlesex County, in New Jersey, to read:

(v) That part of Monroe Township lying north of Union Valley-Tracy Station Road, east of East Spotswood-Cranbury Road, south of Deep Corner-Stults Corner-Hoffman Station Road, and west of Jamesburg-Perrineville Road.

6. A new subdivision (xii) is added to subparagraph (11) of paragraph (d) relating to Monmouth County, in New Jersey, to read:

(x) That part of Manalapan Township lying north of Pine Brook, east of Union Hill Road, and south of McBride Road.

Effective date. The foregoing amendment shall become effective upon issuance.

The amendment includes the following area in California within the areas quarantined because of vesicular exanthema:

E. ½ Sec. 13, T. 3 S., R. 3 W., MDBM, in Alameda County.

Hereafter, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of swine, and carcasses, parts and offal of swine, from or through quarantined areas, contained in 9 CFR, 1954 Supp., Part 76, Subpart B, as amended, will apply to such area.

The amendment also excludes certain areas in California and New Jersey from the areas heretofore quarantined because of vesicular exanthema. Hereafter, the restrictions pertaining to the interstate movement of swine, and carcasses, parts and offal of swine, from or through quarantined areas, contained in 9 CFR, 1954 Supp., Part 76, Subpart B, as amended, will not apply to such areas. However, the restrictions pertaining to such movement from non-quarantined areas, contained in said Subpart B, as amended, will apply thereto.

The amendment imposes certain further restrictions necessary to prevent the spread of vesicular exanthema, and relieves certain restrictions presently imposed. It must be made effective immediately to accomplish its purpose in the public interest and to be of maximum benefit to persons subject to the restrictions which are relieved. Accordingly, under section 4 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1003) it is found upon good cause that notice and other public procedure with respect to the amendment are impracticable and contrary to the public interest, and good cause is found for making the amendment effective less than 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(Sec. 2, 32 Stat. 792, as amended; 21 U. S. C. 111. Interprets or applies secs. 4, 5, 23 Stat. 32, sec. 1, 32 Stat. 791; 21 U. S. C. 120)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1955.

[SEAL] B. T. SHAW,
Administrator,
Agricultural Research Service.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7706; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:50 a. m.]

TITLE 19—CUSTOMS DUTIES

Chapter I—Bureau of Customs, Department of the Treasury

[T. D. 53697]

PART 24—CUSTOMS FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING PROCEDURE

BILLS AND ACCOUNTS; RECEIPTS

Under the present regulations, if an importer desires a receipt for duties or taxes paid on a formal or appraisement entry he is required to prepare and present with the entry a copy of customs Form 5101 for such purpose. It has been determined that in those cases where customs Form 5101 is not required for entry record purposes or as a record of missing documents, a receipt can be given on an extra copy of the entry thus eliminating the need for the importer to prepare customs Form 5101 solely for receipt purposes.

Accordingly, § 24.3 (c) of the Customs Regulations (19 CFR 24.3 (c)), is amended as follows to make it permissive for the collector of customs to give a receipt for duties or taxes on a formal or appraisement entry on a copy of customs Form 5101 or on a copy of the entry whichever is presented for that purpose by the person making the entry:

§ 24.3 *Bills and accounts; receipts.*

* * *

(c) If an importer desires a receipt for duties or taxes paid on a formal or appraisement entry, such receipt shall be given on a copy of customs Form 5101 or on a copy of the entry, whichever is presented for that purpose by the person making the entry.

(R. S. 161, 251, secs. 624, 46 Stat. 759; 5 U. S. C. 22, 19 U. S. C. 66, 1624)

[SEAL] RALPH KELLY,
Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: September 14, 1955.

DAVID W. KENDALL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7684; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

[T. D. 53699]

PART 54—CERTAIN IMPORTATIONS TEMPORARILY FREE OF DUTY

FREE ENTRY OF GIFTS FROM MEMBERS OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES

Public Law 190, 84th Congress, approved July 28, 1955, extending for 2 years the existing privileges of free importations of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad, is published for your information and guidance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of December 5, 1942, entitled "An Act to accord free entry to bona fide gifts from members of the armed forces of the United States on duty abroad" as amended (U. S. C. title 50 App., sec. 847), is hereby amended by striking out "July 1, 1955" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1957"

As Public Law 190, 84th Congress, extends Public Law 790, 77th Congress, as amended by Public Law 19, 83d Congress, until the close of business June 30, 1957, the regulations promulgated in 19 CFR 54.3 are hereby revived and extended until that time, and 19 CFR 54.3 is amended by substituting "July 1, 1957" for "July 1, 1955" in paragraph (f)

(Secs. 498, 624, 46 Stat. 728, 759, secs. 1, 2, 69 Stat. 1041, as amended, Pub. Law 190, 84th Cong.; 19 U. S. C. 1498, 1624, 50 U. S. C. App. 849, 847)

[SEAL] D. B. STRUBINGER,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

Approved: September 15, 1955.

DAVID W. KENDALL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7703; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

[26 CFR (1954) Part 252]

DRAWBACK ON LIQUORS EXPORTED

EXPORTATION OF TAXPAID BEER

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, approved June 11, 1946, that the regulations set forth in tentative form below are proposed to be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. Prior to the final adoption of such regulations, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing, in duplicate, to the Director, Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Division, Internal Revenue Service, Washington 25, D. C., within the period of 30 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The proposed regulations are to be issued under the authority contained in section 7805 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (68A Stat. 917; 26 U. S. C. 7805)

[SEAL] O. GORDON DELK,
Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Section 5056 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 provides that, on the exportation of beer, brewed or produced in the United States, the brewer thereof shall be allowed a drawback equal in amount to the tax found to have been paid on such beer, to be paid on submission of such evidence, records and certificates indicating exportation, as the Secretary or his delegate may by regulations prescribe. Under this section, a delivery for use as supplies on the vessels and aircraft described in section 309 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is regarded as an exportation.

In order to permit persons other than brewers to export taxpaid beer, and retain the provision that the brewer of such beer shall file the claim for drawback of tax thereon, and in order to simplify certain requirements governing the marking of containers, 26 CFR (1954) Part 252 is hereby amended as follows:

PARAGRAPH 1. Section 252.151 is amended to read as follows:

§ 252.151 *Authorized withdrawals.* Taxpaid beer, brewed or produced in the United States, may be withdrawn by the owner from a brewery or any other place of storage for exportation or for use as supplies on vessels or aircraft. Claim for drawback of taxes found to have been paid may be filed only by the producing brewer or his duly authorized agent.

PAR. 2. Section 252.152 is amended as follows:

(A) By striking, in the first sentence, the words: "Entry No. ___," and, "and the port of exportation";

(B) By striking the second sentence which begins: "The entry number assigned"

PAR. 3. The undesignated center heading preceding § 252.153 and § 252.153 are amended to read as follows:

CLAIM REQUIRED

§ 252.153 *Beer exported, deposited in foreign-trade zones, or used as supplies on vessels or aircraft.* Claim for allowance of drawback of internal revenue taxes on beer brewed or produced in the United States shall be prepared on Form 1582–B as required in this subpart.

PAR. 4 The undesignated center heading preceding § 252.154 and § 252.154 are amended to read as follows:

EXECUTION OF CLAIM

§ 252.154 *Withdrawals of beer by brewer from brewery.* When taxpaid beer is removed from a brewery for exportation, for lading as supplies on vessels or aircraft, or for deposit in a foreign-trade zone, the brewer will execute part 1 and part 3 of Form 1582–B, in triplicate. Each Form 1582–B shall be given a serial (entry) number beginning with "1" for the first day of January of each year and running consecutively thereafter to December 31, inclusive. Upon removal of the beer for shipment the brewer will immediately file on copy of Form 1582–B with the assistant regional commissioner of the region in which the producing brewery is located, and:

(a) Immediately forward the original and one copy of Form 1582–B to the collector of customs at the port of export; or,

(b) In the case of shipments to the Armed Services of the United States for export, immediately forward the original and one copy of Form 1582–B to the commanding or supply officer to whom the shipment is consigned: or,

(c) In the case of shipments to a foreign-trade zone, immediately forward the original and one copy of Form 1582–B to the customs officer in charge of the foreign-trade zone.

Where the brewer operates more than one brewery in different regions, the brewer will file the copy of Form 1582–B on which the claim for drawback is executed with the assistant regional commissioner of the region in which the principal office of the brewery is located.

PAR. 5. Immediately following § 252.154, a new § 252.154a is added, which reads as follows:

§ 252.154a *Removals of beer by agent on behalf of brewer* Where proper power of attorney authorizing an agent to execute a claim on behalf of the brewer has been filed on Form 1534 with the assistant regional commissioner, such agent may remove taxpaid beer from the brewery where produced or from its place of storage elsewhere, and execute part 1 and part 3 of Form 1582–B on behalf of the brewer. Such agent will prepare and dispose of Form 1582–B in accordance with the applicable procedure set forth in § 252.154.

PAR. 6. Section 252.155 is amended to read as follows:

§ 252.155 *Removals of beer by persons other than the brewer or his agent.* Where there is a removal of taxpaid beer by a person other than the brewer or the agent of the brewer for export, or for supplies on vessels or aircraft, or for deposit in a foreign-trade zone, such person shall execute part 1 of Form 1582–B, in triplicate. Each Form 1582–B shall be given a serial (entry) number beginning with "1" for the first day of January of each year and running consecutively thereafter to December 31, inclusive. Information called for shall be furnished in accordance with the instructions on the form or issued in respect thereto. Upon removal of the beer for shipment such person will immediately forward one copy of Form 1582–B to the producing brewer, and:

(a) Immediately forward the original and one copy of Form 1582–B to the collector of customs at the port of export; or,

(b) In the case of shipments to the Armed Services of the United States for export, immediately forward the original and one copy of Form 1582–B to the commanding or supply officer to whom the shipment is consigned, or,

(c) In the case of shipments to a foreign-trade zone, immediately forward the original and one copy of Form 1582–B to the customs officer in charge of the foreign-trade zone.

Upon receipt of the copy of Form 1582–B from the exporter, the brewer will, if he wishes to claim drawback on the beer covered thereby, execute the claim for drawback on part 3 of the form and file the claim with the assistant regional commissioner of his region. Where the claim is not filed with the assistant regional commissioner within six months after the date shown in the certificate of removal in part 1 of the form, the applicable provisions of §§ 252.166 to 252.169, relating to evidence of exportation or lading for use on vessels and aircraft shall apply.

PAR. 7. Section 252.157 is amended to read as follows:

§ 252.157 *Direct delivery for customs inspection, bill of lading.* If the premises from which the shipment is made are located at the port of exportation, the beer shall be delivered directly for customs inspection and supervision of lading, and a copy of the export bill of lading shall be promptly forwarded to the assistant regional commissioner of the region in which the claim for drawback is filed: *Provided,* That an export bill of lading will not be required, (a) in the case of shipments to the Armed Services, where the shipment will be

delivered to the commanding officer or supply officer to whom consigned, or (b) in the case of shipment for lading for use as supplies on vessels or aircraft.

PAR. 8. Section 252.158 is amended to read as follows:

§ 252.158 *Exportation by vessel.* If the premises from which the shipment is made are located elsewhere than at the port of exportation, the beer shall be delivered either directly for customs inspection and supervision of lading, or to a common carrier for transportation to the port of exportation and a copy of the export bill of lading shall be promptly forwarded to the assistant regional commissioner of the region in which the claim for drawback is filed.

PAR. 9. Section 252.159 is amended by striking from the third sentence the words "brewer or his agent" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "exporter"

PAR. 10. Section 252.162 is amended by striking from the third sentence the word "one" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "the original"

[F. R. Doc. 55-7699; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Marketing Service

[7 CFR Part 914]

NAVEL ORANGES GROWN IN ARIZONA AND DESIGNATED PART OF CALIFORNIA

FINDINGS AND DETERMINATIONS WITH RESPECT TO CONTINUANCE OF AMENDED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Pursuant to the applicable provisions of Marketing Agreement No. 117, as amended, and Order No. 14, as amended (7 CFR Part 914) and the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.) notice was given in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 30, 1955 (20 F. R. 4656) that a referendum would be conducted among the growers who, during the period November 1, 1954, through June 30, 1955 (which period was determined to be a representative period for purposes of such referendum) had been engaged, in the State of Arizona and that part of the State of California, south of the 37th Parallel, in the production of Navel oranges for market to determine whether such growers favor continuance of the said amended marketing agreement and order.

Upon the basis of the results of the aforesaid referendum, which was conducted during the period August 26 through September 10, 1955, both dates inclusive, it is hereby found and determined that the continuance of the said amended marketing agreement and order is favored by the requisite majority of such growers.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 20th day of September 1955.

[SEAL] EARL L. BUTZ,
Assistant Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7704; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:49 a. m.]

[7 CFR Part 953]

[Docket No. AO-144-A6]

HANDLING OF LEMONS GROWN IN CALIFORNIA AND ARIZONA

DECISION WITH RESPECT TO PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO AMENDED MARKETING AGREEMENT AND ORDER

Pursuant to the rules of practice and procedure, as amended, governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders (7 CFR Part 900; 19 F R. 57) a public hearing was held at Los Angeles, California, on April 13, 1955, after notice thereof published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (20 F. R. 1828) on proposed amendments to Marketing Agreement No. 94, as amended, and Order No. 53, as amended (7 CFR Part 953),[1] hereinafter referred to as "marketing agreement" and "order," respectively, regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona, to be made effective pursuant to the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq., 68 Stat. 906, 1047)

On the basis of the evidence introduced at the hearing, and the record thereof, the Deputy Administrator, Agricultural Marketing Service, on August 19, 1955, filed with the Hearing Clerk, United States Department of Agriculture, his recommended decision in this proceeding. The notice of the filing of such recommended decision, affording opportunity to file written exceptions thereto, was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (F R. Doc. 55-6871; 20 F. R. 6191, 6340) No exception to said recommended decision was filed.

The material issues, findings and conclusions, and the general findings of the recommended decision set forth in the FEDERAL REGISTER (F. R. Doc. 55-6871, 20 F R. 6191, 6340) are hereby approved and adopted as the material issues, findings and conclusions, and the general findings of this decision as if set forth in full herein.

Amendments to the marketing agreement and order Annexed hereto and made a part hereof are two documents entitled, respectively, "Agreement Amending the Marketing Agreement, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Lemons Grown in California and Arizona" and "Order Amending the Order, as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Lemons Grown in California and Arizona," which have been decided upon as the appropriate and detailed means of effecting the foregoing conclusions. These documents shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the aforesaid rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

Determination of representative period. The period beginning November 1, 1953, and ending October 31, 1954, is hereby determined to be a representative period for ascertaining whether the issuance of the order amending the order, as amended, regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona, is approved or favored by producers who, during such period, have been engaged in the production of lemons within such area.

It is hereby ordered, That all of this decision except the attached agreement amending the marketing agreement, as amended, be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The regulatory provisions of the said agreement amending the marketing agreement, as amended, are identical with those contained in the attached order amending the order, as amended, which will be published with this decision.

Dated: September 20, 1955.

[SEAL] EARL L. BUTZ,
Assistant Secretary.

Order[1] Amending the Order as Amended, Regulating the Handling of Lemons Grown in California and Arizona

§ 953.0 *Findings and determinations.* The findings and determinations hereinafter set forth are supplementary and in addition to the findings and determinations made in connection with the issuance of this order and each of the previously issued amendments thereto; and all of said previous findings and determinations are hereby ratified and affirmed except insofar as such findings and determinations may be in conflict with the findings and determinations set forth herein.

(a) *Findings upon the basis of the hearing record.* Pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq., 68 Stat. 906, 1047) and the applicable rules of practice and procedure effective thereunder (7 CFR Part 900; 19 F. R. 57) a public hearing was held at Los Angeles, California, on April 13, 1955, upon proposed amendments to Marketing Agreement No. 94, as amended, and Order No. 53, as amended (7 CFR Part 953) regulating the handling of lemons grown in California and Arizona. Upon the basis of the evidence introduced at such hearing and the record thereof, it is found that:

(1) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, and all of the terms and conditions thereof, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act;

(2) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, regulates the handling of lemons grown in the States of California and Arizona in the same manner as, and is applicable only to persons in the respective classes of industrial and commercial activity specified in, the marketing agreement upon which hearings have been held;

(3) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, is limited in its application to the smallest regional

[1] The compilation of Order No. 53, as amended, appears in 20 F. R. 2913.

[1] This order shall not become effective unless and until the requirements of § 900.14 of the rules of practice and procedure governing proceedings to formulate marketing agreements and marketing orders have been met.

production area that is practicable, consistently with carrying out the declared policy of the act; and the issuance of several orders applicable to subdivisions of such production area would not effectively carry out the declared policy of the act; and

(4) The said order, as amended, and as hereby further amended, prescribes, so far as practicable, such different terms, applicable to different parts of the production area, as are necessary to give due recognition to differences in the production and marketing of the lemons covered thereby.

It is therefore ordered, That, on and after the effective date hereof, all handling of lemons grown in the production area shall be in conformity to, and in compliance with, the terms and conditions of the aforesaid order, as amended, and as hereby further amended as follows:

1. Delete the provisions of § 953.2 *Act* and insert, in lieu thereof, the following:

§ 953.2 *Act.* "Act" means Public Act No. 10, 73d Congress (May 12, 1933) as amended and as reenacted and amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq., 68 Stat. 906, 1047)

2. Insert the following new sentence immediately preceding the last sentence of § 953.52 *Issuance of regulations:* "Such regulation may be made effective, as authorized by the act, irrespective of whether the season average price for lemons is in excess of the parity price specified therefor in the act."

3. Delete the word "two" wherever it appears in paragraph (h) of § 953.22 *Nominations* and insert, in lieu thereof, the word "one"

[F. R. Doc. 55-7703; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Wage and Hour Division

[29 CFR Part 681]

HOMEWORKERS IN INDUSTRIES IN PUERTO RICO OTHER THAN NEEDLEWORK INDUSTRIES

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULE MAKING

On January 8, 1955, the Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (20 F R. 229) a notice that he proposed to amend the minimum piece rates fixed for homeworkers in Puerto Rico who were engaged in hand braiding 24 to 30 ligne cotton tape buttons, and hand braiding 24 to 30 ligne leather buttons (with use of hand cutting machine) and to rescind the minimum piece rates prescribed for the hand braiding of 24 to 30 ligne leather buttons. This proposal was issued in order to reconcile the minimum piece rates for these operations with the rates contained in the Wage Order for the Leather and Fabric Button and Buckle Division of the Button, Buckle, and Jewelry Industry in Puerto Rico, published in the November 2, 1954, issue of the FEDERAL REGISTER (19 F. R. 7112) Prior to the adoption of the proposal, interested persons were given a period of 15 days in which to submit data, views or arguments for the consideration of the Administrator. The Button Carding and Weaving Company of Caguas, Puerto Rico, the only concern distributing leather or fabric button work to homeworkers, on the Island, filed an exception in which it indicated that it was in the process of changing its methods of producing braided buttons and that, as a result of the changes, prior time tests would no longer reflect actual productivity.

Upon investigation by the Wage and Hour Division, it was found that the Company is now using undegreased leather, a more flexible type of leather than the degreased leather previously used, that the use of hand-cutting machines has been abandoned, and that braided fabric buttons are no longer produced. Time tests of the new production methods, conducted by the Division, indicate that under home conditions a minimum piece rate of 30 cents per gross is necessary in order to yield the 53-cent minimum hourly wage fixed by the Wage Order of November 2, 1954 (supra) This rate corresponds closely with the 29-cent per gross rate under which the Company is temporarily operating on the basis of its own time tests.

Accordingly pursuant to the requirements of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U. S. C. 1001) and the authority contained in section 6 of the Fair Labor Standards Act (29 U. S. C. 201 et seq.), notice is hereby given that I propose to rescind the minimum piece rates for homeworkers in Puerto Rico engaged in (1) hand-braiding 24 to 30 ligne cotton tape buttons, (2) hand-braiding 24 to 30 ligne leather buttons, and (3) hand-braiding 24 to 30 ligne leather buttons (with use of hand-cutting machine) as contained in section 681.9 of this Part, and to establish in place thereof, a minimum piece rate of 30 cents a gross for homeworkers in Puerto Rico engaged in the hand-braiding of leather buttons 24 to 30 ligne, by the following method: Tying a braided knot around the tip of a finger, bringing the knot into a rounded button shape by pulling the ends of the strip, forming the button shank from the prepared shank end of the strip, and trimming the loose end by cutting off the excess leather; all operations to be performed upon undegreased leather strips, each of which has been cut in advance to suitable dimensions so that one end may be formed into the button shank and the remainder braided to become the rounded button.

Prior to the final adoption of such minimum piece rate, consideration will be given to any data, views, or arguments pertaining thereto which are submitted in writing to the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division, United States Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C. within 15 days from the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

Signed at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1955.

NEWELL BROWN,
Administrator,
Wage and Hour Division.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7700; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Maritime Administration

[46 CFR Part 222]

CARGO AND PASSENGER REPORTS TO BE FILED BY COMMON CARRIERS BY WATER

EXTENSION OF TIME

Notice of proposed rulemaking procedure in connection with the proposed revision of General Order 9 (46 CFR 222.1) was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of August 26, 1955 (20 F R. 6261) The time prescribed therein, for submission of written data, views, or arguments, is hereby extended to November 1, 1955.

Dated: September 22, 1955.

By order of the Deputy Maritime Administrator.

[SEAL] A. J. WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7749; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 9:55 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Dissolution Order 112]

YOKOHAMA NURSERY CO., LTD.

Whereas, under the authority of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 1 et seq.), and Executive Order 9095, as amended (Executive Order 9193, 3 CFR, 1943 Cum. Supp.) 250 shares of $100 par value capital stock of Yokohama Nursery Company, Ltd., a New York corporation (hereinafter, "corporation") were vested in the Alien Property Custodian by Vesting Order 122, as amended (7 F R. 7060, September 5, 1942; 10 F R. 1613, February 7, 1945) and Vesting Order 4581 (10 F R. 1615, February 7, 1945) and

Whereas, under the authority aforesaid and by said Vesting Order 4581 there was vested in the Alien Property Custodian an account payable by the corporation in the sum of $77,439.92, as more fully described in subparagraph 3 of said Vesting Order 4581, and

Whereas, under the authority aforesaid, after investigation, it was found and determined by the Alien Property Custodian to be in the national interest of the United States that the corporation

be dissolved and that its assets be distributed; and

Whereas, pursuant to action taken in effectuation of the aforesaid finding and determination, the Secretary of State of the State of New York issued a Certificate of Dissolution on September 11, 1946, certifying to the dissolution of the corporation; and

Whereas, under the authority aforesaid, the direction, management, supervision and control of the corporation was undertaken by the Alien Property Custodian by Supervisory Order 107, executed by him on December 1, 1942; and

Whereas, by Executive Order 9788 (3 CFR, 1946 Supp.) all authority, rights, privileges, powers, duties, functions and property vested in the Alien Property Custodian were vested in or transferred to the Attorney General.

Now, therefore, under the authority aforesaid and by virtue of dissolution of the corporation as aforesaid, it is hereby found and determined,

1. That the books and records of the corporation show its known assets, as of September 9, 1955, to be:

a. cash in the sum of $10,993.65, and

b. foreign accounts receivable totalling $763.10,

2. That the books and records of the corporation show its known liabilities, as of September 9, 1955, to be:

a. $77,439.92 due the Attorney General by virtue of Vesting Order 4581 and Executive Order 9788, supra.

b. $1,559.57 expense recovery charges due the Office of Alien Property for the period ending September 10, 1946,

c. $895.59 expense recovery charges due the Office of Alien Property for the period commencing September 11, 1946, and

d. $116.55 due Mr. Martin R. Friedman,

3. That the accounts receivable identified in subparagraph 1-b hereof are presently uncollectible, and

It is hereby ordered, That the officers and directors of the corporation (to wit: Stanley B. Reid, President and Director; Roy H. Yowell, Secretary and Director and Lewis M. Reed, Treasurer and Director, or their successors, or any of them) continue the proceedings for the liquidation of the corporation, and

It is hereby further ordered, That the said officers and directors of the corporation wind up its affairs and distribute its assets as follows:

I. They shall first pay the current expenses and necessary charges in effecting the winding up of the affairs of the corporation, including the sum of $895.59 referred to in subparagraph 2-c hereof,

II. They shall then pay all Federal, State and local taxes and fees owed by or accruing against the corporation, if any,

III. They shall thereafter make pro rata payments from the cash remaining after making the payments provided for in subparagraphs I and II hereof on account of the liabilities referred to in subparagraphs 2-a, 2-b and 2-d hereof,

IV. They shall thereupon pay over, transfer, assign and deliver to the Attorney General of the United States the corporation's remaining assets described in subparagraph 1-b hereof, including after-discovered assets, whether or not known, all such assets to be applied by the Attorney General, first, on account of the balances due on the liabilities referred to in subparagraphs 2-a, 2-b, and 2-d hereof after the payments thereupon as herein ordered and, second, as a liquidating distribution to the Attorney General as sole stockholder of the corporation; and

It is hereby further ordered, That nothing herein set forth shall be construed as prejudicing the rights, under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, of any person who may have a claim against the corporation to file such claim with the Attorney General hereunder: *Provided, however,* That nothing herein contained shall be construed as creating additional rights in such person: *Provided, further* That any such claim against the corporation shall be filed with or presented to the Attorney General within the time and in the form and manner prescribed for such claims by the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and applicable regulations and orders issued pursuant thereto; *And*

It is hereby further ordered, That all actions taken and acts done by the said officers and directors of the corporation, pursuant to this Order and the directions contained herein shall be deemed to have been taken and done in reliance on and pursuant to section 5 (b) (2) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended (50 U. S. C. App. 5), and the acquittance and exculpation provided therein.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on September 15, 1955.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7702; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:49 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Office of the Secretary

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND RESERVE)

CHANGE OF TITLE

In order to give increased recognition to the importance of the reserve functions currently assigned to the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel), the title of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel) is hereby changed to Asistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve)

No change is made in the current functions and responsibilities assigned to that Assistant Secretary of Defense.

All directives, instructions, memoranda or other issuances containing the title Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Personnel) are hereby changed to Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve)

C. E. WILSON,
Secretary of Defense.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7653; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Office of the Secretary

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE

DESIGNATION OF AREAS FOR PRODUCTION EMERGENCY LOANS

For the purpose of making production emergency loans pursuant to section 2 (a) of Public Law 38, 81st Congress (12 U. S. C. 1148a—2 (a)) as amended, it has been determined that in the following named counties in the State of Maryland a production disaster has caused a need for agricultural credit not readily available from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, or other responsible sources.

Maryland

Cecil.	Queen Anne.
Kent.	Talbot.

By document dated October 21, 1954, (19 F R. 6865) the following named counties in the following named States were designated for making production emergency loans under section 2 (a) of Public Law 38, 81st Congress (12 U. S. C. 1148a—2 (a)), to new applicants through December 31, 1955.

Delaware

Kent.	Sussex.
New Castle.	

Maryland

Caroline.	Wicomico.
Dorchester.	Worcester.
Somerset.	

The above-mentioned designation of October 21, 1954, is hereby extended for the making of production emergency loans to new applicants through December 31, 1956, in the above-named counties in the State of Delaware and in the counties of Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, Wicomico, and Worcester in the State of Maryland. Likewise, the making of production emergency loans to new applicants through December 31, 1956, is hereby authorized in the above-named counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne, and Talbot in the State of Maryland.

After December 31, 1956, production emergency loans will not be made in any of the above-named counties except to borrowers who are indebted for such loans.

Done at Washington, D. C., this 19th day of September 1955.

[SEAL] TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7630; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:46 a. m.]

CIVIL AERONAUTICS BOARD

[Order E-9593]

[Docket No. 5132 et al.]

LARGE IRREGULAR AIR CARRIER INVESTIGATION

ORDER REOPENING PROCEEDING

Adopted by the Civil Aeronautics Board at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 19th day of August 1955.

A full public hearing having been held in the above-entitled proceeding, and the Board having considered the record and

the briefs filed and having heard oral argument, and it appearing that:

1. The proper disposition of this proceeding requires the determination by the Board of the scope of supplemental air transportation to be furnished by large irregular air carriers and the designation of which of the applicants are qualified to render this service.

2. The formulation of the Board's views in an Opinion delineating the scope of required supplemental air transportation will take a period of time.

3. A large number of the applicants have not been heard with respect to their qualifications, and as to those already heard on this question, certain interested parties refrained from filing briefs to the Examiners due to doubt as to whether the matter of qualification was then ripe for decision.

4. It is in the public interest and would expedite the conclusion of this proceeding to proceed forthwith, in the same manner as heretofore, with the hearings as to the qualifications of those applicants who have not yet been heard as to their qualifications, and that such hearings may properly be conducted pending the preparation of the Board's Opinion delineating the scope of supplemental air transportation to be authorized.

Therefore, it is ordered, That:

1. The record herein be and it is hereby reopened on the sole question of the qualifications of the applicants.

2. Hearings on the qualifications of applicants who have not been heard as to their qualifications be scheduled at the earliest possible dates.

3. The ultimate findings of the Examiners with respect to the qualifications of applicants already heard be and they are hereby vacated, and the Examiners be and they are hereby directed to reconsider such findings in the light of the briefs to be filed by the parties with the Examiners and to make new findings as to the qualifications of such applicants.

By the Civil Aeronautics Board.

[SEAL] M. C. MULLIGAN,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7710; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:50 a. m.]

[Docket No. 5132 et al.]

LARGE IRREGULAR AIR CARRIER INVESTIGATION

NOTICE OF HEARING REGARDING EVIDENCE CONCERNING QUALIFICATIONS OF APPLICANTS

AUGUST 23, 1955.

Pursuant to Order No. E-9503 of August 19, 1955, hearing in the above indicated proceeding will be resumed at 10 a. m., October 5, 1955, in Room E-210, Temporary Building No. 5, Sixteenth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

In accordance with the provisions of the order, evidence will be received as to the qualifications of the applicants concerning which qualification evidence has not been heard. The reopening of the proceeding is limited to such matters, and other evidence cannot, therefore, be received. While reasonable latitude in proving their cases will be afforded the parties, the evidence to be received will include such matters as the parties are prepared to present on identity of the applicant; its citizenship; showings on past operations and experience and future operating plans; and personnel, equipment and capital requirements, and available sources thereof. Previous applicable orders and rulings will continue to govern the course of the proceeding.

While the parties have heretofore exchanged exhibits, supplemental exhibits were submitted frequently in the previous portions of the hearing. Copies of supplemental exhibits to be offered in evidence in the forthcoming hearings shall be provided to the other parties and the Examiners on or before September 26, 1955. The Board has indicated that it desires expeditious completion of the hearing and the further procedural steps, and all parties should plan on meeting procedural dates and on being ready to proceed when their case is reached for hearing. It is suggested that the parties begin preparation of briefs prior to completion of the hearing, so that an early date can be fixed for submission of briefs to the Examiners. The parties will be permitted to submit briefs on the qualifications of all individual applicants, including those heard prior to the issuance of Order No. E-9503.

The reopened hearing will commence in Washington, D. C., where the evidence concerning the qualifications of the applicants listed below will be heard in the order shown.

Aero Finance Corporation.
Air America, Inc.
Argonaut Airways Corporation.
Associated Air Transport.
Carribbean-American Lines, Inc.
Continental Charters, Inc.
Federated Air Lines, Inc.
Miami Airline, Inc.
Peninsular Air Transport.
Royal Air Service.
Seaboard & Western Airlines, Inc.
Hemisphere Air Transport.
Trans-American Airways.
Trans-National Airlines, Inc.
Twentieth Century Air Lines.

Thereafter hearings will be held in Los Angeles and Seattle for the convenience of the applicants which have indicated their preference for hearing in those cities. The Examiners' notes indicate the following as preferred hearing places.

Applicant and Place

Air Cargo Express, Inc., Seattle.
Airlines Transport Carriers, Inc., Los Angeles.
Air Transport Associates, Inc., Seattle.
Arctic-Pacific, Inc., Seattle.
Arnold Air Service, Inc., Seattle.
Aviation Corporation of Seattle, Seattle.
General Airways, Inc., Seattle.
Johnson Flying Service, Inc., Seattle.
Sourdough Air Transport, Seattle.
S. S. W., Inc., Los Angeles.
Standard Airways, Los Angeles.
Stewart Air Service, Los Angeles.
Trans-Alaskan Airlines, Inc., Seattle.
U. S. Aircoach, Los Angeles.
World Wide Airlines, Inc., Los Angeles.

Any requests for modification of the rulings and plans announced above shall be submitted to the Examiners within one week from the date of this notice.

Informal inquiries have been received as to the introduction of evidence with respect to the qualifications of those applicants already heard in that respect. The order of August 19, 1955, does not provide for further hearing on such matters. Any requests for reopening to permit the parties to bring in new evidence on qualification of specific applicants whose qualification evidence has been heard should be filed with the Board on or before September 2, 1955. Such petitions shall show, in addition to matter justifying the requested reopening, the place of hearing desired by the petitioner. Each petitioner shall be prepared to exchange supplemental exhibits on September 26, 1955, and shall be prepared to proceed to hearing when its turn arrives (all applicants will be heard in alphabetical order at each hearing location)

[SEAL] RALPH L. WISER,
RICHARD A. WALSH,
Hearing Examiners.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7711; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:50 a. m.]

INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON TRADE AGREEMENTS

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENT IN PREFERENTIAL RATES ON CUBAN PRODUCTS

Pursuant to section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, approved June 12, 1934, as amended (48 Stat. 945, ch. 474; 65 Stat. 73, ch. 141) and to paragraph 4 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949 (3 CFR, 1949 Supp., p. 126), notice is hereby given by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements of intention to conduct trade-agreement negotiations with foreign governments which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, including in each case areas in respect of which such governments have authority to conduct trade agreement negotiations. It is proposed to enter into negotiations with these countries for the purpose of negotiating mutually advantageous tariff concessions to be embodied in schedules to the General Agreement. Notice is also given of intention to negotiate under Article XIX of the General Agreement regarding compensation to contracting parties to the Agreement that have a substantial interest, as exporters, for the recent escape clause action by the United States increasing the duty on bicycles, should such negotiations be found appropriate. Accordingly, some of the items in the annexed list may be considered for possible compensation for this action of the United States.

There is annexed hereto a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment in the trade

agreement negotiations of which notice is given above.

The articles proposed for consideration in the negotiations are identified in the annexed list by specifying the numbers of the paragraphs in tariff schedules of Title I and Title II of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, or the number of the sections of the Internal Revenue Code, as amended, in which they are provided for together with the language used in such tariff paragraphs or code sections to provide for such articles, except that where necessary the statutory language has been modified by the omission of words or the addition of new language in order to narrow the scope of the original language. Where no qualifying language is used with regard to the type, grade, or value of any listed articles, all types, grades, and values of the article covered by the language used are included.

In the case of each article in the list with respect to which the corresponding product of Cuba is now entitled to preferential treatment, the negotiations rereferred to will involve the elimination, reduction, or continuation of the preference, perhaps in some cases with an adjustment or specification of the rate applicable to the product of Cuba.

No article will be considered in the negotiations for possible modification of duties or other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment unless it is included, specifically or by reference, in the annexed list or unless it is subsequently included in the supplementary public list. Except where otherwise indicated in the list, only duties imposed under the paragraphs of the Tariff Act of 1930 specified in the list with regard to articles described therein and import taxes imposed on such articles under the Internal Revenue Code will be considered for a possible decrease, but additional or separate duties or taxes on such articles imposed under any other provisions of law may be bound against increase as an assurance that the concession under the listed paragraph or section will not be nullified. In addition, any action which might be taken with respect to basic duties on products may involve action with respect to compensatory duties imposed on manufactures containing such products.

In the event that an article which as of July 1, 1955, was regarded as classifiable under a description included in the list is excluded therefrom by judicial decision or otherwise prior to the conclusion of the trade-agreement negotiations, the list will nevertheless be considered as including such article.

Pursuant to section 4 of the Trade Agreements Act, as amended, and paragraph 5 of Executive Order 10082 of October 5, 1949, information and views as to any aspect of the proposals, including the list of articles, announced in this notice may be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information in accordance with the announcement of this date issued by that Committee.[1] Persons interested in exports may present their views regarding any tariff or other concessions that might be requested of foreign governments with which negotiations are to be conducted. Any other matters appropriate to be considered in connection with the negotiations proposed above may also be presented.

Public hearings in connection with the "peril point" investigation of the United States Tariff Commission in connection with the articles included in the annexed list, pursuant to section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, are the subject of an announcement of this date issued by that Commission.[2]

By direction of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements this 21st day of September, 1955.

CARL D. CORSE,
Chairman, Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements.

LIST OF ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES PROPOSED FOR CONSIDERATION IN TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS

Those items in the list which include articles to which, on the basis of preliminary calculations in general considering the calendar year 1954 as a representative period, the authority under clause (ii) of paragraph (2) (D) of subsection (a) of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (authority to decrease down to 50 percent ad valorem or the equivalent thereof), is applicable have been identified by an asterisk. The use of the asterisk in such cases shall not prejudice the subsequent final determination that such authority is or is not applicable to any article in the list, whether or not the item in which the article is included is identified by an asterisk, nor shall it prejudice use of the authority under clause (i) of paragraph (2) (D) (authority to decrease down to 15 percent below the rate existing on January 1, 1955) applicable to any article in the list, whether or not the item in which the article is included is identified by an asterisk. The ad valorem rate or equivalent below which the authority under clause (i) of paragraph (2) (D) authorizes a greater decrease than that under clause (ii) falls between 58 percent and 59 percent ad valorem.

Information and views may be presented by interested parties with respect to the applicability of the authority under clause (ii) of paragraph (2) (D) to any article in the list, whether or not such article is contained in an item identified by an asterisk, and with respect to the period which is representative for the purposes of clause (ii) of paragraph (2) (D) or of paragraph (3) (D) of subsection (a) of section 350 (authority for simplification of computation) in the case of any article in the list subject to a specific rate of duty (or to a combination of rates including a specific rate).

TARIFF ACT OF 1930, TITLE I—DUTIABLE LIST

SCHEDULE 1—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS

Par.

1 Acids and acid anhydrides: Acetic acid containing by weight more than 65 per centum of acetic acid, and acetic anhydrides.

2 Acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for.

3 Acetone and ethyl methyl ketone, and their homologues, and acetone oil.

4 Alcohol: Butyl, whether primary, secondary, or tertiary; and methyl or wood (or methanol).

5 All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for (except the following: ammonium silico fluoride; barium compounds; beryllium oxide or carbonate; caesium chloride; chlorine; ergotamine tartrate; fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated, and salts of sulphated fatty acids; Haarlem oil; medicinal preparations other than derivatives of barbituric acid and vitamins; products chiefly used as assistants in preparing or finishing textiles; salts derived from vegetable oils, animal oils, fish oils, animal fats or greases, or from fatty acids thereof, salts and compounds of gluconic acids and combinations and mixtures of any such salts or compounds; tellurium compounds; zinc arsenate; and monosodium glutamate preparations).

6 Aluminum salts and compounds not specially provided for.

7 Ammonium chloride.

9 Cream of tartar.

10 Balsams: Fir or Canada, Peru, and all other balsams (except copaiba, tolu, and styrax), all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded and not containing alcohol.

11 Synthetic gums and resins not specially provided for.

12 Barium nitrate.

13 Blackings, powders, liquids, and creams for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided for, and not containing alcohol.

15 Caffeine and theobromine.

16 Calcium carbide.

17 Calomel, corrective sublimate, and other mercurial preparations.

18 Carbon tetrachloride.

20 Chalk or whiting or Paris white, precipitated.

23 Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free (except preparations of animal origin; Haarlem oil; ergotamine tartrate; and except salts and compounds of gluconic acids, and combinations and mixtures of any such salts or compounds), when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses.

24 Flavoring extracts, and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils and essences, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing more than 50 per centum of alcohol.

26 Chloral hydrate, thymol, and diethylbarbituric acid and salts and compounds thereof.

27 (a) (1) (5) Phthalic anhydride

27 (b) Phenol; carbolic acid which on being subjected to distillation yields in the portion distilling below one hundred and ninety degrees centigrade a quantity of tar acids equal to or more than 5 per centum of the original distillate.

[1] See F. R. Doc. 55-7714, *infra*.

[2] See F. R. Doc. 55-7715, *infra*.

Par.
28 (a) Sodium benzoate and saccharin, when obtained, derived, or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, Tariff Act of 1930; vanillin, from whatever source obtained, derived, or manufactured.
29 Cobalt oxide.
31 (a) Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures containing cellulose acetate:
(1) In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, and waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate, all the foregoing not made into finished or partly finished articles;[1]
(2) made into finished or partly finished articles of which any of the foregoing is the component material of chief value, and not specially provided for.[1]
31 (b) All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), and all compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which any such compound is the component material of chief value:
(1) In transparent sheets, more than $\frac{3}{1000}$ of one inch and not more than $\frac{32}{1000}$ of one inch in thickness, not composed of pyroxylin or of any compound, combination, or mixture of which pyroxylin is the component material of chief value, blocks, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms (not including sheets other than those previously described in this subdivision (1)), whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles;
(2) made into finished or partly finished articles of which any of the materials provided for in paragraph 31 (b) (1), Tariff Act of 1930, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (except articles made in chief value from transparent sheets, bands, or strips not more than $\frac{3}{1000}$ of one inch in thickness, and except smokeless powder).
32 Compounds of cellulose, known as vulcanized or hard fiber, made wholly or in chief value of cellulose.
33 Compounds of casein, known as galalith, or by any other name, in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, or other forms, and finished or partly finished articles not specially provided for of which any of the foregoing is the component material of chief value.
34 Drugs of animal origin, natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, not containing alcohol:
Fish oils and fish-liver oils (except halibut-liver oils).
35 Ipecac; derris, tube, or tuba root; and barbasco or cube root; all the foregoing which are natural or uncompounded drugs, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process of treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.
36 Coca leaves and digitalis.

[1] Includes products wholly or in chief value of acrylic resin dutiable under paragraph 31 (a) by virtue of paragraph 1559, Tariff Act of 1930.

Par.
37 Ethers and esters: Diethyl sulphate and dimethyl sulphate; ethers and esters of all kinds not specially provided for; all the foregoing not containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol.
38 Extracts, tanning: Chestnut, divi-divi, hemlock, wattle, and other extracts, decoctions, and preparations of vegetable origin used for tanning, not specially provided for, and not containing alcohol (not including combinations and mixtures of dyeing and tanning extracts, decoctions, or preparations, and except urunday extract).
41 Edible gelatin; gelatin, not specially provided for; glue of animal origin, not specially provided for, valued at less than 40 cents per pound; pectin; isinglass; and manufactures, wholly or in chief value of gelatin, glue, or glue size.
49 Magnesium: Chloride, not specially provided for; sulphate or Epsom salts.
50 Manganese compounds and salts, not specially provided for.
52 Oils, animal and fish: Whale; sperm, crude or refined or otherwise processed; spermaceti wax; wool grease, including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous.
52 Animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for:
Dogfish and other shark oil; and animal fats and greases (not including animal oils).
53 Oils, vegetable: Olive, weighing with the immediate container less than forty pounds.
58 Oils, distilled or essential, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol:
Lemon, eucalyptus, and sandalwood.
Essential and distilled oils not specially provided for:
Vetivert.
60 Perfume materials: Ambergris, not mixed and not compounded, and not specially provided for; all mixtures or combinations containing essential or distilled oils, or natural or synthetic oderiferous or aromatic substances; all the foregoing materials not marketable as perfumery, cosmetics, or toilet preparations, and not containing more than 10 per centum of alcohol.
61 Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth soaps, pastes, theatrical grease paints, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations; bath salts, if perfumed (whether or not having medicinal properties).
65 (a) Paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors:
(2) in tubes or jars, not exceeding 1½ pounds net weight each, and valued at 20 cents or more per dozen pieces, and not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits;
(3) in tubes, jars, cakes, pans, or other forms, not exceeding 1½ pounds net weight each, when assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, with or without brushes, water pans, outline drawings, stencils, or other articles.
66 Pigments, colors, stains, and paints, including enamel paints, whether dry, mixed, or ground in or mixed with water, oil, or solutions other than oil, not specially provided for.
68 Blue pigments and all blues containing iron ferrocyanide or iron ferricyanide, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water; ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine.
69 Decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing chars and carbons, whether or not activated, and all activated chars and carbons.
73 Ochers, washed or ground.

Par.
75 Spirit varnishes containing 5 per centum or more of methyl alcohol, and all other varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, not specially provided for.
78 Potassium: Ferricyanide or red prussiate of potash; ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of potash; carbonate; nitrate or saltpeter, refined.
79 Sodium, potassium, lithium, beryllium, and caesium.
80 Soap: Castile; toilet; all other soap and soap powder, not specially provided for.
*81 Sodium: Chloride or salt, in bulk; chromate and dichromate; ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of soda; nitrite; silicofluoride; sulphate, anhydrous.
87 Cerium nitrate, cerium fluoride, and other salts of cerium not specially provided for.
93 Zinc chloride; zinc sulphate; zinc sulphide.
95 Azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for.

SCHEDULE 2—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

201 (a) Fire brick, not specially provided for.
202 (a) Tiles, however provided for in paragraph 202 (a), Tariff Act of 1930 (except tiles wholly or in part of cement and quarries or quarry tiles).
204 Caustic calcined magnesite; dead burned and grain magnesite, and periclase, not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements.
205 (a) Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined.
205 (e) Statues, statuets, and bas-reliefs, wholly or in chief value of plaster of Paris, not specially provided for; manufactures of which plaster of Paris is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.
206 Pumice stone, unmanufactured, or wholly or partly manufactured.
207 Common blue clay and other ball clays, not specially provided for, whether or not wrought or manufactured; china clay or kaolin; clays or earths artificially activated with acid or other material.
208 (a) Mica, unmanufactured, valued at above 15 cents per pound.
208 (c) Mica films and splittings, not cut or stamped to dimensions.
208 (e) Mica plates and built-up mica.
208 (g) Mica waste and scrap (except phlogopite mica waste and scrap) valued at not more than 5 cents per pound.
209 Talc, steatite or soapstone, and French chalk crude and unground, or ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized (except toilet preparations and except talc and steatite or soapstone, ground, powdered, or pulverized, and valued not over $14 per ton); manufactures (except toilet preparations) of which talc, steatite or soapstone, or French chalk is the component material of chief value, wholly or partly finished, and not specially provided for, if not decorated.
211 Earthenware and crockery ware composed of a nonvitrified absorbent body, including white granite and semiporcelain earthenware, and cream-colored ware, terra cotta, and stoneware, including clock cases with or without movements, pill tiles, plaques, ornaments, charms, vases, statues, statuettes, mugs, cups, steins, lamps, and all other articles composed wholly or in chief value of such ware, whether plain white, plain yellow, plain brown, plain red, or plain black, painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, and manufactures in chief value of such ware, not specially provided for; all the foregoing valued at $10 or more per dozen and which are not tableware, kitchenware, or table or kitchen utensils.

Par.
*212 Tableware, kitchenware, and table and kitchen utensils, painted, colored, tinted, stained, enameled, gilded, printed, or ornamented or decorated in any manner, if containing 25 per centum or more of calcined bone; electrical porcelain ware; chemical porcelain ware; sanitary ware and fittings and parts for sanitary ware.

214 Earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured and articles, wares, and materials (crude or advanced in condition), composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for, whether susceptible of decoration or not:

Marble chip or granito; and substances, articles, wares, and materials, if decorated (except synthetic materials of gem stone quality, such as corundum and spinel, and articles and wares composed or in chief value of such materials).

216 Carbons and electrodes, of whatever material composed, and wholly or partly manufactured, for producing electric arc light; electrodes, composed wholly or in part of carbon or graphite, and wholly or partly manufactured, for electric furnace or electrolytic purposes; articles or wares composed wholly or in part of carbon or graphite, wholly or partly manufactured, not specially provided for.

217 Bottles (not including vials or ampoules), jars, and covered or uncovered demijohns, and carboys, any of the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of glass, if unfilled, not specially provided for.

218 (a) Biological, chemical, metallurgical, pharmaceutical, and surgical articles and utensils of all kinds, including all scientific articles and utensils, whether used for experimental purposes in hospitals, laboratories, schools or universities, colleges, or otherwise, all the foregoing (except articles provided for in paragraph 217, Tariff Act of 1930, or in subparagraph (e) of paragraph 218, Tariff Act of 1930), finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of fused quartz or fused silica.

218 (b) Tubes (including gauge glass tubes), rods, canes, and tubing, with ends finished or unfinished, for whatever purpose used, however provided for in paragraph 218 (b), Tariff Act of 1930.

218 (c) Illuminating articles of every description, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of glass, for use in connection with artificial illumination: Prisms, glass chandeliers, and articles in chief value of prisms and all others (not including chimneys, globes, or shades); parts not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of glass, of any of the foregoing.

218 (e) (h) Bottles and jars, wholly or in chief value of glass, of the character used or designed to be used as containers of perfume, talcum powder, toilet water, or other toilet preparations, all the foregoing filled or unfilled, produced otherwise than by automatic machine (whether or not fitted with or designed for use with ground-glass stoppers).

218 (f) Table and kitchen articles and utensils, and all articles of every description not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of glass, blown or partly blown in the mold or otherwise, or colored, cut, engraved, etched, frosted, gilded, ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers or for purposes other than ornamentation), painted, printed in any manner, sandblasted, silvered, stained, or decorated or ornamented in any manner, whether filled or unfilled, or whether their contents be dutiable or free (except articles primarily designed for ornamental purposes, decorated chiefly by engraving and valued at not less than $8 each)

Par.
Christmas-tree ornaments valued at $7.50 or more per gross; and articles and utensils commercially known as bubble glass and produced otherwise than by automatic machine (except articles cut or engraved and valued at not less than $1 each).

219 Cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, and for whatever purpose used.

221 Rolled glass (not sheet glass) fluted, figured, ribbed, or rough, or the same containing a wire netting within itself.

222 (a) Plate glass, by whatever process made.

223 Plate, cylinder, crown, and sheet glass, by whatever process made, when made into mirrors, finished or partly finished.

225 Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at over $2.50 per dozen.

228 (b) Opera or field glasses (not prism-binoculars), valued at more than $1 each.

230 (c) Glass ruled or etched in any manner, and manufactures of such glass, for photographic reproduction or engraving processes, or for measuring or recording purposes.

230 (d) All glass, and manufactures of glass, or of which glass is the component of chief value, not specially provided for (except pressed building blocks or bricks, crystal color, and pressed and polished but undecorated wares, and broken glass or glass waste fit only for remanufacture).

231 Smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, all the foregoing, ground or pulverized or in any other form; opal, enamel or cylinder glass tiles and tiling.

232 (a) Marble and breccia, in block, rough or squared only.

232 (d) Marble, breccia, and onyx, wholly or partly manufactured into monuments, benches, vases, and other articles, and articles of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.

233 Alabaster and jet, wholly or partly manufactured into monuments, benches, vases, and other articles, and articles of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, and all articles composed wholly or in chief value of agate, rock crystal, or other semiprecious stone, except such as are cut into shapes and forms fitting them expressly for use in the construction of jewelry, not specially provided for.

234 (a) Granite suitable for use as monumental, paving, or building stone, not specially provided for, whether or not hewn, dressed, pointed, pitched, lined, or polished, or otherwise manufactured.

234 (b) Travertine stone, unmanufactured, or not dressed, hewn, or polished.

234 (c) Freestone, sandstone, limestone, lava, and all other stone suitable for use as monumental or building stone, except marble, breccia, and onyx, not specially provided for, whether or not hewn, dressed, polished, or otherwise manufactured.

235 Slate, slates, slate chimney pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for (not including roofing slates).

SCHEDULE 3—METALS AND MANUFACTURES

301 Iron in pigs and iron kentledge (except if not subject to additional duty under the third proviso to paragraph 301, Tariff Act of 1930, and not containing over 1/10 per centum of phosphorous).[3]

[3] No additional duties imposed under paragraph 301 will be considered for possible decrease.

Par.
302 (a) Manganese ore (including ferruginous manganese ore) or concentrates, and manganiferous iron ore, all the foregoing containing 35 per centum or more of metallic manganese.

302 (b) Molybdenum ore or concentrates.

302 (c) Tungsten ore or concentrates.

302 (e) Ferromanganese containing not more than 1 per centum of carbon.

302 (h) Ferrochromium tungsten, chromium tungsten, chromium cobalt tungsten, tungsten nickel, and all other alloys of tungsten not specially provided for (not including ferrotungsten).

302 (i) Ferrosilicon, containing 8 per centum or more of silicon and less than 80 per centum; silicon metal.

302 (j) Silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon.

302 (k) Ferrochrome or ferrochromium containing less than 3 per centum of carbon, and chrome metal or chromium metal.

302 (n) Calcium.

304 Steel ingots, cogged ingots, blooms and slabs, by whatever process made; billets, whether solid or hollow; all the foregoing valued above 2¼ cents per pound.

304 Concrete reinforcement bars, valued above 2½ and not above 5 cents per pound.

304 Bars, whether solid or hollow (including hollow drill steel), valued above 2¼ cents per pound (except hollow bars and hollow drill steel valued not above 12 cents per pound).[3]

304 Sheets and plates and steel not specially provided for (except circular saw plates), valued above 16 cents per pound.

310 Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals or either of them, is a component part, by the dippings or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates and taggers tin (not including terneplates).

312 Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, tees, columns and posts, or parts or sections of columns and posts, and deck and bulb beams, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel; all the foregoing however provided for in paragraph 312, Tariff Act of 1930; caches and frames of iron or steel; sheet piling.

313 Bands and strips of iron or steel, whether in long or short lengths, not specially provided for.

315 Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, or square, or in any other shape, nail rods and flat rods up to 6 inches in width ready to be drawn or rolled into wire or strips, all the foregoing in coils or otherwise, valued at over 2½ cents per pound.[4]

316 (a) Round iron or steel wire.[5]

316 (a) All flat wires and all steel in strips not thicker than ¼ inch and not exceeding 16 inches in width, whether in long or short lengths, in coils or otherwise, and whether rolled or drawn through dies or rolls, or otherwise produced.[6]

316 (a) Telegraph, telephone, and other wires and cables composed of iron, steel, or other metal (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum), covered with or composed in part of cotton, jute, silk, enamel, lacquer, rubber, paper, compound, or other material, with or without metal covering.

[3] No additional duties on these articles imposed under paragraph 304 will be considered for possible decrease.

[4] No additional duties on these articles imposed under paragraph 315 will be considered for possible decrease.

[5] No additional duties on this article imposed under paragraph 316 (a) will be considered for possible decrease.

[6] No additional duties on this article imposed under paragraph 316 (a) will be considered for possible decrease.

Par.
316 (a) Wire rope; wire strand; wire heddles and healds.
316 (b) Ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, not specially provided for, or scrap, containing more than 50 per centum of tungsten, tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof.
318 Woven-wire cloth: Gauze, fabric, or screen, made of wire composed of steel, brass, copper, bronze, or any other metal or alloy, not specially provided for, with meshes finer than 30 and not finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling.
318 Fourdrinier wires and cylinder wires, suitable for use in paper-making machines (whether or not parts of or fitted or attached to such machines), and woven-wire cloth suitable for use in the manufacture of Fourdrinier wires or cylinder wires.
319 (a) Forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, not machined, tooled, or otherwise advanced in condition by any process or operation subsequent to the forging process, not specially provided for.
319 (b) Autoclaves, catalyst chambers or tubes, converters, reaction chambers, scrubbers, separators, shells, stills, ovens, soakers, penstock pipes, cylinders, containers, drums, and vessels, any of the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of iron or steel, by whatever process made (except by casting), wholly or partly manufactured, if over 20 inches at the largest inside diameter (exclusive of non-metallic lining) and having metal walls 1¼ inches or more in thickness, and parts for any of the foregoing.
320 Electric storage batteries and parts thereof, storage battery plates, and storage battery plate material, wholly or partly manufactured, all the foregoing not specially provided for.
321 Metal balls and rollers commonly used in ball or roller bearings, metal ball or roller bearings, and parts thereof, whether finished or unfinished, for whatever use intended (not including antifriction balls and rollers).
328 Lap-welded, butt-welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel tube, pipes, flues, and stays, not thinner than 65/1000 of one inch, if not less than ⅜ of one inch in diameter.
328 Finished or unfinished iron or steel tubes not specially provided for.
328 Rigid iron or steel tubes or pipes prepared and lined or coated in any manner suitable for use as conduits for electrical conductors.
329 Chain and chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, less than 5/16 of one inch in diameter.
331 Cut tacks and brads, of iron or steel, not exceeding 2 inches in length; horseshoe nails and other iron or steel nails, not specially provided for; staples, in strip form, for use in paper fasteners or stapling machines.
334 Steel wool.
337 Card clothing not actually and permanently fitted to and attached to carding machines or to parts thereof at the time of importation, when manufactured with tempered round steel wire.
339 Table, household, kitchen, and household utensils, and hollow or flat ware, not specially provided for, however provided for in paragraph 339, Tariff Act of 1930 (except articles plated with platinum).
341 Steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photoengraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plates or other glass; and lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared.

Par.
343 Needles for sewing, or embroidery machines of every description, not specially provided for, and crochet needles or hooks; spring-beard needles; latch needles; tape, knitting, and all other needles, not specially provided for, bodkins of metal, and needle cases or needle books furnished with assortments of needles or combinations of needles and other articles.
344 Cylindrical steel rolls ground and polished, valued at 25 cents per pound or over, if containing more than 1/10 of one per centum of vanadium, or more than 2/10 of one per centum of tungsten, molybdenum, or chromium.
346 Belt buckles, trouser buckles, and waistcoat buckles, shoe or slipper buckles, and parts thereof, made wholly or partly of iron, steel, or other base metal, valued at not more than 50 cents per hundred.
347 Hooks and eyes, wholly or in chief value of metal, whether loose, carded, or otherwise.
348 Snap fasteners and clasps, and parts thereof, by whatever name known, or of whatever material composed, not plated with gold, silver, or platinum; all the foregoing, valued at not more than $1.66⅔ per hundred (except fasteners and clasps and parts thereof, other than sew-on fasteners and parts thereof, mounted on tape).
350 Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; and brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal pins, with heads of glass, paste, or fusible enamel; all the foregoing not plated with gold or silver, and not commonly known as jewelry (except dressmakers' or common pins, safety pins, and hair pins).
351 Pens, not specially provided for, of plain or carbon steel (not including any of the foregoing with nib and barrel in one piece).
352 Twist and other drills, reamers, milling cutters, taps, dies, die heads, and metal-cutting tools or all descriptions, and cutting edges or parts for use in such tools, composed of steel or substitutes for steel, all the foregoing if suitable for use in cutting metal, not specially provided for; cutting tools of any kind containing more than 1/10 of one per centum of vanadium, or more than 2/10 of one per centum of tungsten, molybdenum, or chromium.
353 All articles suitable for producing, rectifying, modifying, controlling, or distributing electrical energy, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for:
Photocells and all electronic tubes other than radio; transformers; and parts of the foregoing.
353 Electrical signaling, welding, ignition, therapeutic (including diagnostic), and X-ray apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, and parts of the foregoing, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for.
353 Articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, such as electric motors, fans, locomotives, portable tools, furnaces, heaters, ovens, ranges, washing machines, refrigerators, and signs; all the foregoing, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for:
Calculating machines specially constructed for multiplying and dividing, and parts thereof; industrial cigarette-making machines, and parts thereof; machines for determining the strength of articles or materials in compression, shear, tension, or torsion, and parts of such machines; motors, and parts thereof; television apparatus, and parts thereof; tobacco cutting machines, and parts thereof; and washing machines, and parts thereof.

Par.
354 Penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, budding knives, erasers, manicure knives, and all knives by whatever name known, including such as are denominatively mentioned in the Tariff Act of 1930, which have folding or other than fixed blades or attachments, valued at more than $1.25 and not more than $6 per dozen; penknives and pocketknives which have folding blades and steel handles ornamented or decorated with etchings or gilded designs, or both, valued at more than $6 per dozen; all the foregoing whether or not imported in the condition of assembled but not fully finished.
354 Cuticle knives, corn knives, nail files, tweezers, manicure or pedicure nippers, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, by whatever name known, including any of the foregoing imported in the condition of assembled, but not fully finished.
355 Table, butchers' carving, cooks' hunting, kitchen, bread, cake, pie, slicing, cigar, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, canning, fish, carpenters' bench, curriers', drawing, farriers' fleshing, hay, sugar-beet, beet-topping, tanners' plumbers', painters', palette, artists' shoe, and similar knives, forks, and steels, and cleavers, all the foregoing, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except articles with handles plated with and in chief value of silver, and except hay forks and four-tined manure forks, 4 inches or more in length, exclusive of handles).
356 Roll bars, bed plates, and all other stock-treating parts for pulp and paper machinery (not including paper, and pulp mill knives).
357 Nail, barbers' and animal clippers, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished; pruning and sheep shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at more than $1.75 per dozen.
358 Safety razors, and safety-razor handles and frames; razors and parts thereof, finished or unfinished (not including blades for safety razors), valued at $3 or more per dozen.
359 Surgical needles, including hypodermic needles; dental instruments, and parts thereof, including hypodermic syringes and forceps (but not including hypodermic needles or dental burrs); all the foregoing wholly or in part of iron, steel, copper, brass, nickel, aluminum, or other metal, finished or unfinished, but not including any article in chief value of glass.
360 Scientific and laboratory instruments, apparatus, utensils, appliances (not including surveying instruments, laboratory scales, balances, analytical weights, pyrometers, moisture testers, or instruments, apparatus, or appliances, for determining the strength of materials or articles in tension, compression, torsion, or shear), and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not plated with gold, silver, or platinum, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (including slide rules wholly or in chief value of synthetic resin dutiable under paragraph 360, Tariff Act of 1930, by virtue of paragraph 1559 of the said tariff act).
360 Drawing instruments, and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of metal.
361 Slip joint pliers; other pliers, pincers, and nippers, and hinged hand tools for holding and splicing wire, finished or unfinished.
363 Sword blades, and swords and side arms, irrespective of quality or use, wholly or in part of metal.
364 Bells (except church and similar bells and carillons), finished or unfinished, and parts thereof.
365 Shotguns, valued at more than $25 each; rifles, valued at more than $50 each; combination shotguns and rifles, regardless of value; all the foregoing, except shotguns and rifles imported without a lock or locks or other fittings; barrels for shotguns,

Par.
further advanced in manufacture than rough bored only; stocks for shotguns, wholly or partly manufactured; parts and fittings provided for in the clause in paragraph 365, Tariff Act of 1930, immediately preceding the proviso.
366 Pistols and revolvers: Automatic, single-shot, magazine, or revolving, valued at more than $4 and not more than $8 each.
368 (a) Synchronous and subsynchronous motors of less than 1/20 of one horsepower valued at not more than $3 each, not including the value of gears or other attachments.
368 (e) Cases (except clock cases), containers, or housings, suitable for any of the movements, mechanisms, devices, or instruments enumerated or described in paragraph 368, Tariff Act of 1930, not specially provided for, when imported separately.
368 (g) Taximeters and parts thereof, finished or unfinished.
369 (a) Automobile trucks valued at $1,000 or more each, automobile truck and motor bus chassis valued at $750 or more each, automobile truck bodies valued at $250 or more each, motor busses designed for the carriage of more than 10 persons, and bodies for such busses, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished.
369 (b) All other automobiles, automobile chassis, and automobile bodies, all the foregoing, whether finished or unfinished.
369 (c) Parts (except tires and inner tubes and except parts wholly or in chief value of glass) for any of the articles (except motorcycles) enumerated in pargaraph 369 (a) or 369 (b), Tariff Act of 1930, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.
370 Airplanes and hydroplanes, and parts thereof, and motor boats.
372 Cash registers; printing machinery (except for textiles); bookbinding machinery; lawn mowers; cream separators valued at more than $100 each, and other centrifugal machines for the separation of liquids or liquids and solids (not including cream separators valued at not more than $100 each), not specially provided for; combined adding and typewriting machines; punches, shears, and bar cutters, intended for use in fabricating structural or other rolled iron or steel shapes.
372 Knitting, braiding, lace braiding, and insulating machines, and all other similar textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except full-fashioned hosiery and circular knitting machines, and V-bed flat knitting machines); all other textile machinery, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except the following: machinery for manufacturing or processing fibers other than wool fibers prior to the making of fabrics or crocheted, knit, woven, or felt articles not made from fabrics, other than beaming, slashing, warping, or winding machinery or combinations thereof; worsted combs; and bleaching, printing, dyeing, or finishing machinery).
372 All other machines, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for (except the following: adding machines; food preparing and manufacturing machinery other than food grinding and cutting machines; hydraulic reaction turbines and hydraulic impulse wheels; internal-combustion engines of the carburetor type; internal-combustion engines not of the carburetor type, if the horizontal type and weighing not over 5,000 pounds each, or if not the horizontal type and weighing not over 2,500 pounds each; wrapping and packaging machinery other than machines for packaging pipe tobacco, machines for wrapping cigarette packages, machines for wrapping candy, and other than combination candy cutting and wrapping machines).
372 Parts, not specially provided for, wholly or in chief value of metal or porcelain, of any article included in any preceding paragraph 372 description in this list (except textile pins and forged steel grinding balls).
373 Scythes, sickles, grass hooks, and corn knives, and parts thereof, composed wholly or in chief value of metal, whether partly or wholly manufactured.
374 Aluminum, and alloys (except those provided for in paragraph 302, Tariff Act of 1930) in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, in crude form (not including aluminum scrap), or in coils, plates, sheets, bars, rods, circles, disks, blanks, strips, rectangles, or squares.
375 Metallic magnesium and metallic magnesium scrap; magnesium powder, sheets, ribbons, tubing, wire, and all other articles, wares, or manufactures of magnesium, not specially provided for (not including magnesium alloys).
376 Antimony, as regulus or metal.
377 Bismuth.
379 Metallic arsenic.
381 Copper in rolls, rods, or sheets; brazed copper tubes.
382 (a) Aluminum foil less than 6/1000 of one inch in thickness; aluminum bronze powder and powdered foil.
383 (a) Gold leaf, mounted on paper or equivalent backing.
384 Cabinet locks, not of pin tumbler or cylinder construction; padlocks, not of pin tumbler or cylinder construction, not over 2½ inches in width.
385 Lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal; bullions and metal threads made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame, or lahn; beltings and other articles made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, metal threads, lame or lahn, or of tinsel wire, lame or lahn and india rubber, bullions or metal threads, not specially provided for; woven fabrics, ribbons, fringes, and tassels, made wholly or in chief value of any material provided for in paragraph 385, Tariff Act of 1930.
388 New types.
389 Nickel, and alloys (except those provided for in paragraph 302 or 360, Tariff Act of 1930) in which nickel is the component material of chief value, in pigs or ingots, shot, cubes, grains, cathodes, or similar forms.
390 Bottle caps of metal, collapsible tubes, and sprinkler tops, if decorated, colored, waxed, lacquered, enameled, lithographed, electroplated, or embossed in color.
395 Print rollers, of whatever material composed, with raised patterns of brass or brass and felt, finished or unfinished, used for printing, stamping, or cutting designs; embossing rollers of steel or other metal.
397 Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of platinum, gold, or silver (except sterling silver tableware), and articles or wares plated with silver on metal other than nickel-silver or copper, or colored with gold lacquer, whether partly or wholly manufactured.
397 Articles or wares not specially provided for, if composed wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, lead, copper, brass, nickel, pewter, zinc, aluminum, or other metal, but not plated with platinum, gold, or silver, or colored with gold lacquer, whether partly or wholly manufactured:
Composed wholly or in chief value of aluminum, brass, tin, tin plate, or zinc; builders' hardware (except hinges and hinge blanks); carriages, drays, trucks, and other vehicles, and parts thereof; cases and sharpening devices for safety razors; fittings for baby carriages; golf club heads; illuminating articles; luggage hardware; malleable cast-iron pipe fittings; manufactures of wire; parts of typewriters; portable cooking and heating stoves designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline, and parts thereof; rivets, nuts, and washers, having shanks, threads, or holes not exceeding 2/100 of one inch in diameter, wholly or in chief value of base metal other than iron, steel, or lead; screws, commonly called wood screws, having shanks not exceeding 12/100 of one inch in diameter, wholly or in chief value of base metal other than iron or steel; screws, except those commonly called wood screws, having shanks or threads not exceeding 2/100 of one inch in diameter, wholly or in chief value of iron, steel, or other base metal; slide fasteners, valued at less than 4 cents each, and parts of slide fasteners.

SCHEDULE 4—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF

403 Brier root or brier wood, ivy or laurel root, and similar wood, unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted.
404 Mahogany, in the form of sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other forms not further manufactured than sawed, and flooring.
405 Plywood: Red pine (pinus silvestris) and Douglas fir.
408 Boxes, barrels, and other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grapefruit, shaddocks or pomelos.
409 Reeds wrought or manufactured from rattan or reeds, whether round, flat, split, oval, or in whatever form, cane wrought or manufactured from rattan, cane webbing, and split or partially manufactured rattan, not specially provided for.
409 Furniture wholly or in chief value of rattan, reed, bamboo, osier or willow, malacca, grass, seagrass, or fiber of any kind.
411 Baskets and bags, wholly or in chief value of wood (other than osier or willow and bamboo), straw, papier-mache, palm leaf, or compositions of wood, not specially provided for.
412 Furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof, all the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of wood, and not specially provided for; wood moldings and carvings to be used in architectural and furniture decorations; bent-wood furniture, wholly or partly finished, and parts thereof; paint-brush handles, wholly or in chief value of wood.
412 Manufactures of wood or bark, or of which wood or bark is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (except the following: Brush backs; clothespins; faucets and spigots; shuttles and bobbins; spools wholly of wood and suitable for thread; buckles and buckle slides; clasps; stocking darners or darning forms; carriages, drays, trucks, and other vehicles, and parts thereof; badminton-racket and tennis-racket frames valued at $1.75 or more each; wheelbarrows; and laminated wallboard).

SCHEDULE 5—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF

502 Molasses and sugar sirups, not specially provided for, containing soluble nonsugar solids (excluding any foreign substance that may have been added or developed in the product) equal to more than 6 per centum of the total soluble solids.
502 Molasses not imported to be commercially used for the extraction of sugar or for human consumption.
503 Sugar candy and all confectionery not specially provided for, valued at 25 cents or more per pound.

SCHEDULE 6—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF

Par.
*601 Filler tobacco not specially provided for.
603 Scrap tobacco.
*605 Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds.

SCHEDULE 7—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS

701 Dried blood albumen, light.
704 Reindeer meat and other game (except birds and not including venison), fresh, chilled, or frozen, not specially provided for.
706 Meats, fresh, chilled, frozen, prepared, or preserved, not specially provided for: Offal.
710 Cheese and substitutes therefor (except the following: blue-mold cheese, other than Stilton; cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, blue-mold cheese; Bryndza cheese, in casks, barrels, or hogsheads, weighing with their contents more than 200 pounds each; cheese having the eye formation characteristic of the Emmenthaler or Swiss type; Cheddar cheese; cheese and substitutes for cheese containing, or processed from, Cheddar cheese; Edam and Gouda cheeses; Goya cheese, in original loaves; Gruyere process-cheese; Pecorino cheese in original loaves, not suitable for grating; Parmesano, Provoloni, Provolette, Reggiano, Romano made from cow's milk, and Sbrinz cheeses).
711 Live birds not specially provided for, valued at $5 or less each (except Bobwhite quail).
712 Turkeys, dead, dressed or undressed, fresh, chilled, or frozen; goose livers, prepared or preserved in any manner and not specially provided for.
715 Live animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, not specially provided for:
Monkeys.
717 (a) Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), whole, or beheaded or eviscerated or both, but not further advanced (except that the fins may be removed)
Swordfish, frozen.
Other fish, not specially provided for:
Black cod.
717 (b) Fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for:
Fresh-water fish and swordfish.
717 (c) Fish, dried and unsalted: Shark fins.
718 (a) Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in oil or in oil and other substances, including sardines, smoked, but neither skinned nor boned, valued over 18 and not over 23 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container), and sardines, neither skinned nor boned, valued over 23 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container), but excepting the following: other sardines, anchovies, bonito and yellowtail, tuna, smoked pollock, and other fish valued not over 9 cents per pound (including weight of immediate container), and fishsticks and similar products of any size or shape, fillets, or other portions of fish, if breaded, coated with batter, or similarly prepared, whether in bulk or in containers of any size or kind.
718 (b) Fish, prepared or preserved in any manner, when packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except the following: anchovies; herring, in tomato sauce, kippered or smoked, and in immediate containers weighing with their contents over one pound each; salmon; sardines; and tuna).
719 Fish, pickled or salted (except fish packed in oil or in oil and other substances and except fish packed in air-tight containers weighing with their contents not more than 15 pounds each)
(1) Salmon.
721 (d) Caviar and other fish roe for food purposes (except sturgeon), not boiled and packed in air-tight containers.
733 Biscuits, wafers, cake, cakes, and similar baked articles, and puddings, all the foregoing by whatever name known, whether or not containing chocolate, nuts, fruits, or confectionery of any kind.
734 Apples, prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for.
736 Berries, edible, frozen, not specially provided for:
Blueberries.
*739 Lemon peel, crude, dried, or in brine; orange and lemon peel, candied, crystallized, or glace, or otherwise prepared or preserved; citrons or citron peel, candied, crystallized, or glace, or otherwise prepared or preserved.
742 Grapes (except hothouse) in bulk, crates, barrels or other packages, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from February 15 to June 30, inclusive, in any year.
743 Grapefruit, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from August 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any year.
744 Olives: In brine, ripe, not green in color and not in air-tight containers of glass, metal, or glass and metal.
751 All jellies, jams, marmalades, and fruit butters:
Cashew apple (anacardium occidentale); currant and other berry; guava; mamey colorado (calocarpum mammosum); mango; papaya; pineapple; sapodilla (sapota achras); soursop (annona muricata); sweetsop (annona squamosa); and orange marmalade.
752 Fruits in their natural state, not specially provided for:
Cashew apples (anacardium occidentale); guavas; mameys colorados (calocarpum mammosum); sapodillas (sapota achras); soursops (annona muricata); and sweetsops (annona squamosa).
752 Fruits, in brine, pickled, dried, desiccated, evaporated, or otherwise prepared or preserved, and not specially provided for:
Bananas; cashew apples (anacardium occidentale); guavas; mameys colorados (calocarpum mammosum); papayas; plantains; sapodillas (sapota achras) soursops (annona muricata); and sweetsops (annona squamosa).
752 Fruit pastes and fruit pulps (except apricot and orange pastes and pulps).
755 Grafted or budded fruit trees, cuttings and seedlings of grapes, currants, gooseberries, or other fruit vines, plants, or bushes.
763 Grass seeds and other forage crop seeds: Crimson clover; sweet clover; orchard grass; rye grass; grass and forage crop seeds not specially provided for (except broom grass, fescue other than meadow fescue, and wheat grass).
764 Other garden and field seeds: Celery.
767 Lentils.
768 Mushrooms, prepared or preserved (not including dried).
769 Peas, dried.
772 Tomatoes, prepared or preserved in any manner.
773 Turnips and rutabagas.
774 Vegetables in their natural state:
Eggplant, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from December 1, in any year, to the following March 31, inclusive.
Cucumbers, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from December 1, in any year, to the last day of the following February, inclusive, or during the period from July 1 to August 31, inclusive, in any year.
Celery, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from August 1 to December 31, inclusive, in any year.
Lettuce, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from June 1 to October 31, inclusive, in any year.
Not specially provided for:
Cauliflower, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from June 6 to October 15, inclusive, in any year.
Dasheens.
Okra, entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption during the period from December 1, in any year, to the following May 31, inclusive.
775 Vegetables, if pickled, or packed in salt or in brine (except onions packed in salt and not including pimientos), sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for; pastes, balls, puddings, hash (except corned-beef hash), and all similar forms, composed of vegetables, or of vegetables and meat or fish, or both, not specially provided for.
776 Chicory, crude:
Endive.
777 (a) Chocolate, unsweetened.
777 (b) Chocolate, sweetened in bars or blocks weighing 10 pounds or more each, regardless of value, or in any other form, whether or not prepared, if valued at 10 cents or more per pound.
778 Ginger root, candied, or otherwise prepared or preserved.
779 Hay.
*780 Hops, valued at less than 50 cents per pound.
781 Spices and spice seeds: Ginger root, not preserved or candied, ground; mustard, ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise; capsicum or red pepper or cayenne pepper, ground; curry and curry powder; mixed spices, and spices and spice seeds not specially provided for, including all herbs or herb leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use.

SCHEDULE 8—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES

*802 Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, cordials, liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirschwasser, ratafia, and bitters of all kinds containing spirits, and compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits are the component material of chief value and not specially provided for:
Brandy; gin; Scotch, Scotch type, Irish, and Irish type whiskies; cordials, liqueurs, kirschwasser, and ratafia; bitters of all kinds containing spirits; aquavit; and compounds and preparations of which distilled spirits are the component material of chief value and not specially provided for.
803 Champagne and all other sparkling wines.
*804 Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, vermuth, and similar beverages not specially provided for (not including rice wine or sake; and except still wines produced from grapes, containing more than 14 per centum of absolute alcohol by volume, other than such wine in containers holding each not over one gallon, if entitled under regulations of the United States Internal Revenue Service to a type designation which includes the name "Marsala" and if so designated on the approved label and if other than vermuth).

Par.
805 Ale, porter, stout, and beer.
806 (a) Cherry juice, and other fruit juices and fruit sirups, not specially provided for, containing less than ½ of one per centum of alcohol (not including prune juice or prune wine and except pineapple juice, and pineapple sirup and prune sirup.)

SCHEDULE 9—COTTON MANUFACTURES

901 (a) Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, not bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied.
901 (b) Cotton yarn, including warps, in any form, bleached, dyed, colored, combed, or plied.
902 Crochet, darning, embroidery, and knitting cottons, put up for handwork, in lengths not exceeding 840 yards.
909 Pile fabrics (not including pile ribbons), cut or uncut, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of cotton, if terry-woven.
911 (a) Quilts or bedspreads, wholly or in chief value of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise, if block-printed by hand.
911 (b) Table and bureau covers, centerpieces, runners, scarfs, napkins, and doilies, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, and not specially provided for, if block-printed by hand.
912 Cords, tassels, and cords and tassels, wholly or in chief value of cotton or of cotton and india rubber, and not specially provided for; labels, for garments or other articles, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber.
916 (a) Hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, seamless, or mock-seamed, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of cotton or other vegetable fiber, made wholly or in part on knitting machines, or knit by hand.

SCHEDULE 10—FLAX, HEMP, JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF

1001 Flax, hackled, including "dressed line"
1003 Jute yarns or roving, single, coarser in size than 20-pound but not finer in size than 5-pound; twist, twine, and cordage, composed of two or more jute yarns or rovings twisted together, not bleached, dyed, or otherwise treated.
1004 (a) Single yarns, of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them (except mixtures finer than 60 lea).
1004 (b) Threads, twines, and cords, composed of two or more yarns of flax, hemp, or ramie, or a mixture of any of them, twisted together.
1005 (a) Cordage, including cables, tarred or untarred, composed of 3 or more strands, each strand composed of 2 or more yarns:
(3) Wholly or in chief value of hemp.
1007 Hose, suitable for conducting liquids or gases, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber.
1009 (a) Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax (except such as are commonly used as paddings or interlinings in clothing), exceeding 30 and not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, weighing not less than 4 and not more than 12 ounces per square yard, and exceeding 12 inches but not exceeding 36 inches in width.
1009 (b) Woven fabrics, such as are commonly used for paddings or interlinings in clothing, wholly or in chief value of flax, or hemp, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, exceeding 30 and not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 4½ and not more than 12 ounces per square yard; any of the foregoing fabrics wholly or in chief value of jute, exceeding 30 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than 4½ ounces and not more than 12 ounces per square yard.

Par.
1010 Woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber (except cotton), or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.
1011 Plain-woven fabrics, not including articles finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard.
1013 Table damask, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such damask.
1014 Towels and napkins, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value (except towels wholly or in chief value of flax, not exceeding 120 threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling); sheets and pillowcases, wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or any of them is the component material of chief value.
1016 Handkerchiefs, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, finished or unfinished (except handkerchiefs made with hand-rolled or hand-made hems).
1017 Clothing, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, and whether manufactured wholly or in part, not specially provided for.
1020 Inlaid linoleum; all other linoleum, including corticine and cork carpet; mats or rugs made of linoleum.
1021 Floor coverings not specially provided for.
1023 All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber, except cotton, not specially provided for:
Manufactures wholly or in chief value of flax or jute.

SCHEDULE 11—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF

*1107 Yarn, wholly or in chief value of wool (including Angora rabbit hair).
1114 (c) Knit underwear, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool.
1114 (d) Outerwear and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of wool, and not specially provided for, valued at more than $2 per pound:
Infants' outerwear; hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles (whether or not infants' outerwear.
1115 (a) Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, not knit or crocheted, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of wool.
*1115 (b) Bodies, heads, forms, and shapes, for hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles, wholly or in chief value of wool but not knit or crocheted nor made in chief value of knit, crocheted, or woven material; all the foregoing, if blocked or trimmed (including finished articles), and valued at not more than $12 per dozen.
1116 (a) Oriental, Axminster, Savonnerie, Aubusson, and other carpets, rugs, and mats, not made on a power-driven loom, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width (except carpets, rugs, and mats wholly or in chief value of hair of the alpaca, guanaco, huariso, llama, misti, suri, or a combination of the hair of two or more of these species).
1116 (b) Carpets, rugs, and mats, of oriental weave or weaves, made on a power-driven loom; Chenille Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats; all the foregoing, plain or figured, whether woven as separate carpets, rugs, or mats, or in rolls of any width.

Par.
1117 (a) Axminster carpets, rugs, and mats, not specially provided for; Wilton carpets, rugs, and mats; Brussels carpets, rugs, and mats; velvet or tapestry carpets, rugs, and mats; and carpets, rugs, and mats of like character or description.
1117 (c) Floor coverings, including mats and druggets, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for:
Wholly or in chief value of hair of the Angora goat; wholly or in chief value of hair of the alpaca, guanaco, huariso, llama, misti, suri, or a combination of the hair of two or more of these species, valued at more than 40 cents per square foot.
1118 Screens, hassocks, and all other articles, composed wholly or in part of carpets, rugs, or mats, and not specially provided for.
1119 Tapestries and upholstery goods (not including pile fabrics), in the piece or otherwise, wholly or in chief value of wool:
Weighing more than 4 ounces per square yard and valued at more than $2 per pound.
1120 Manufactures, wholly or in chief value of wool, not specially provided for (except cloth samples not over 104 square inches in area).

SCHEDULE 12—SILK MANUFACTURES

1202 Spun silk or schappe silk yarn, or yarn of silk and rayon or other synthetic textile, and roving.
1203 Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine.
1205 Woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of silk, not specially provided for; woven fabrics in the piece, not exceeding 30 inches in width, whether woven with fast or split edges, wholly or in chief value of silk, including umbrella silk or Gloria cloth; any of the foregoing:
With fibers wholly of silk:
Jacquard-figured, not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, regardless of value, or bleached, printed, dyed, or colored (except fabrics chiefly used for stenciling purposes in screen-process printing), and valued over $5.50 per pound;
Not Jacquard-figured, if bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, not over 30 inches in width, and valued over $5.50 per pound.
With fibers chiefly but not wholly of silk:
Jacquard-figured, whether or not bleached, printed, dyed, or colored, and regardless of value;
Not Jacquard-figured, bleached, printed, dyed, or colored (except fabrics not exceeding 30 inches in width, valued over $5 per pound).
1206 Pile fabrics (including pile ribbons), whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of silk, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics.
1207 Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, cords, tassels, and cords and tassels; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of silk or of silk and india rubber, and not specially provided for.
1208 Outerwear, and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of silk (not including fabrics in one piece, underwear, gloves, mittens, hose, or half-hose).
*1209 Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of silk, finished or unfinished, not hemmed (except those valued at more than $5 per dozen and not block-printed by hand), or hemmed or hemstitched and valued at not more than $5 per dozen.

Par.
1210 Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of silk, and not specially provided for (except blouses and scarves).
1211 All manufactures, wholly or in chief value of silk, not specially provided for.

SCHEDULE 13—MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILE

1301 Filaments of rayon or other synthetic textile, single (except artificial horsehair) or grouped, and yarns of rayon or other synthetic textile, singles or plied; all the foregoing not specially provided for (except single filaments weighing less than 150 deniers per length of 450 meters, single yarns having not more than 20 turns twist per inch and weighing 150 deniers or more per length of 450 meters, and plied yarns having more than 20 turns twist per inch).
1307 Pile ribbons, whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile.
1308 Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding 12 inches in width, and articles made therefrom (except ribbons); garters, suspenders, and braces; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of rayon or other synthetic textile and india rubber, and not specially provided for.
1309 Knit fabric, in the piece, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile.
1309 Outerwear, and articles of all kinds, knit or crocheted, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile:
Hats, bonnets, caps, berets, and similar articles.
*1310 Handkerchiefs and woven mufflers, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, finished or unfinished.
1311 Clothing and articles of wearing apparel of every description, manufactured wholly or in part, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, and not specially provided for.
1312 Manufactures of filaments, fibers, yarns, or threads, of rayon or other synthetic textile, and textile products made of bands or strips (not exceeding one inch in width) of rayon or other synthetic textile, all the foregoing, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for.

SCHEDULE 14—PAPERS AND BOOKS

1401 Uncoated paper commonly or commercially known as book paper, and all uncoated printing paper, not specially provided for, not including cover paper.
1403 Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fiber; manufactures of papier-mache, not specially provided for; and manufactures of pulp, not specially provided for.
1404 Paper commonly or commercially known as carbon paper, coated or uncoated, colored or uncolored, white or printed, whether in sheets or in any other form, and weighing less than 10 pounds to the ream.
1404 Papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper (not including stereotype paper, copying paper, india or bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, bibulous paper, pottery paper, tissue paper for waxing, or paper similar to any of the foregoing), colored or uncolored, white or printed, weighing not over 6 pounds to the ream, and whether in sheets or any other form, if valued at more than 15 cents per pound.
1404 Papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper (not including stereotype paper, copying paper, india and bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, bibulous paper, pottery paper, tissue paper for waxing, or papers similar to any of the foregoing), colored or uncolored, white or printed, whether in sheets or in any other form, weighing over 6 pounds and less than 10 pounds to the ream.
1404 All paper similar to papers commonly or commercially known as tissue paper, stereotype paper, copying paper, india or bible paper, condenser paper, carbon paper, bibulous paper, pottery paper, or tissue paper for waxing, not specially provided for, colored or uncolored, white or printed, weighing over 6 pounds and less than 10 pounds to the ream, whether in sheets or any other form, valued at not more than 15 cents per pound.
1404 India and bible paper weighing 10 pounds or more and less than 20½ pounds to the ream; crepe paper, commonly or commercially so known, including paper creped or partly creped in any manner.
1405 Papers with coated surface or surfaces, not specially provided for; grease-proof and imitation parchment papers which have been supercalendered and rendered transparent or partially so, by whatever name known, all other grease-proof and imitation parchment paper, not specially provided for, by whatever name known; all boxes of paper or papier-mache or wood covered or lined with cotton or other vegetable fiber; plain basic paper ordinarily used in the manufacture of paper commonly or commercially known either as blue print or brown print, and plain basic paper ordinarily used for similar purposes; sensitized paper commonly or commercially known either as blue print or brown print, and similar sensitized paper; sensitized paper, to be used in photography.
1406 Labels and flaps, printed in less than 8 colors (bronze printing to be counted as 2 colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; labels and flaps printed in 8 or more colors (bronze printing to be counted as 2 colors), but not printed in whole or in part in metal leaf; decalcomanias in ceramic colors.[7]
1407 (a) Drawing paper, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream, not ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, lined, or decorated in any manner, and valued at 40 cents or more per pound; handmade paper and paper commonly or commercially known as handmade or machine handmade paper; Bristol board of the kind made on a Fourdrinier or a multicylinder machine, weighing 8 pounds or over per ream.
1409 Hanging paper, not printed, lithographed, dyed, or colored; wrapping paper not specially provided for (except strawboard and straw paper, under 12/1000 but not under 8/1000 inch thick, and sulphite wrapping paper); filtering paper.
1410 Unbound books of all kinds, bound books of all kinds except those bound wholly or in part in leather, sheets or printed pages of books bound wholly or in part in leather, pamphlets, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for:
Prayer books, and sheets or printed pages of prayer books bound wholly or in part in leather, whether or not of bona fide foreign authorship.

[7] Labels and flaps not exceeding 10 square inches cutting size in dimensions, if embossed or die-cut, are not included in this item for the purposes of this list.

Par.
1410 Blank books, slate books, drawings, engravings, photographs, etchings, maps, and charts; booklets, printed lithographically or otherwise, not specially provided for; greeting cards, valentines, tally cards, place cards, and all other social and gift cards, including folders, booklets and cutouts, or in any other form, wholly or partly manufactured.
1411 Photograph, autograph, scrap, postcard and postage-stamp albums, and albums for phonograph records, wholly or partly manufactured.
1413 Papers and paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, embossed, cut, die-cut, or stamped into designs or shapes, such as initials, monograms, lace, borders, bands, strips, or other forms, or cut or shaped for boxes or other articles, plain or printed, but not lithographed, and not specially provided for:
Filtering paper.
1413 Paper board and pulpboard, including cardboard and leatherboard or compress leather, plate finished, supercalendered or friction calendered, laminated by means of an adhesive substance, coated, surface stained or dyed, lined or vat-lined, embossed, printed, or decorated or ornamented in any manner (except pulpboard in rolls for use in the manufacture of wallboard, if embossed, lined or vat-lined, printed, or surface stained or dyed, and except hardboard); test or container boards of a bursting strength above 60 pounds per square inch by the Mullen or the Webb test; wall pockets, composed wholly or in chief value of paper, papier-mache or paper board, whether or not die-cut, embossed, or printed lithographically or otherwise; manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; tubes wholly or in chief value of paper, commonly used for holding yarn or thread.

SCHEDULE 15—SUNDRIES

1501 (a) Yarn, slivers, rovings, wick, rope, cord, cloth, tape, and tubing, of asbestos, or of asbestos and any other spinnable fiber, with or without wire, and all manufactures of any of the foregoing.
1501 (b) Molded, pressed, or formed articles, in part of asbestos, containing any binding agent, coating, or filler, other than hydraulic cement or synthetic resin.
1501 (d) All other manufactures of which asbestos is the component material of chief value.
1502 Tennis balls and golf balls.
1503 Spangles and beads, including bugles, not specially provided for; fabrics and articles not ornamented with beads, spangles, or bugles, nor embroidered, tamboured, appliqued, or scalloped, composed wholly or in chief value of beads or spangles (other than imitation pearl beads, beads in imitation of precious or semiprecious stones, and beads in chief value or synthetic resin); beads composed in chief value of synthetic resin; all other beads in imitation of precious or semiprecious stones, of all kinds and shapes, of whatever material composed.
1504 (a) Braids, plaits, laces, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, or manila hemp, and braids and plaits, wholly or in chief value of ramie, all the foregoing suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained, and not containing a substantial part of rayon or other synthetic textile.

Par.
*1504 (b) Hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed wholly or in chief value of straw, chip, paper, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, rattan, real horsehair, cuba bark, ramie, or manila hemp, whether wholly or partly manufactured:
(1) Composed wholly or in chief value of straw or ramie, not blocked or trimmed, and not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained;
(2) composed wholly or in chief value of straw or ramie, not blocked or trimmed, if bleached, dyed, colored, or stained;
(3) blocked or trimmed, whether or not bleached, dyed, colored, or stained (except men's Yeddo hats, wholly or in chief value of unsplit straw, blocked but not trimmed);
(4) composed wholly or in chief value of straw, if sewed, whether or not blocked, trimmed, bleached, dyed, colored, or stained.
*1506 Tooth brushes, the handles or backs of which are composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, Tariff Act of 1930; other tooth brushes and other toilet brushes (not including toilet brushes the handles and backs of which are composed wholly or in chief value of any product provided for in paragraph 31, Tariff Act of 1930).
1507 Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared.
1509 Pearl or shell button blanks, not turned, faced, or drilled.
*1510 Buttons made in imitation of or similar to pearl or shell buttons (except buttons commonly known as Roman pearl and fancy buttons with a fish-scale or similar to fish-scale finish); all collar and cuff buttons and studs composed wholly of bone, mother-of-pearl, ivory, vegetable ivory, or agate.
1510 Buttons not specially provided for:
Wholly or in chief value of glass or wood; wholly or in part of textile material.
1512 Dice, dominoes, draughts, chessmen, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, and poker chips, of ivory, bone, or other material.
1513 Dolls and doll clothing, composed in any part, however small, of any of the laces, fabrics, embroideries, or other materials or articles provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930; toy marbles; air rifles; garlands, festooning, and Christmas tree decorations made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions or metal threads.
1513 Toys, and parts of toys, not specially provided for, except the following:
Toys and parts of toys wholly or in chief value of bisque, china, earthenware, parian, porcelain, or stoneware, other than toys described otherwise than by specification of component material in any previous Schedule XX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade;
Stuffed animal figures not having a spring mechanism, not over 6 inches high and valued under 35 cents each, or over 6 but not over 11 inches high and valued under $1 each, or over 11 but not over 14 inches high and valued under $2 each, or over 14 inches high and valued under $3.50 each; and
Parts of toys.
1514 All papers, cloths, and combinations of paper and cloth, wholly or partly located with artificial or natural abrasives, or with a combination of natural and artificial abrasives; all the foregoing, not containing more than 1/10 of one per centum of vanadium, or more than 2/10 of one per centum of tungsten, molybdenum, boron, tantalum, columbium or niobium, or uranium, or more than 3/10 of one per centum of chromium.

Par.
1516 Wind matches, and all matches in books or folders or having a stained, dyed, or colored stick or stem.
1517 Cartridges, and cartridge shells empty; mining, blasting, or safety fuses of all kinds.
1518 Feathers and downs, on the skin or otherwise, not specially provided for, whether crude, or dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quills of down and other manufactures of down; feather dusters; artificial or ornamental feathers suitable for use as millinery ornaments; natural grasses, grains, leaves, plants, shrubs, herbs, trees, and parts thereof, not specially provided for, when bleached, colored, dyed, painted, or chemically treated; boas, boutonnieres, wreaths, and all articles not specially provided for, composed wholly or in chief value of any of the feathers or other material above mentioned in this paragraph 1518 of this list (except any of the foregoing composed wholly or in chief value of bleached natural grasses, grains, leaves, plants, shrubs, herbs, trees, or parts of such materials).
1519 (a) Dressed furs and dressed fur skins (except silver or black fox), not dyed:
Beaver, caracul and Persian lamb, chinchilla, coney, ermine, fitch, fisher, fox, kolinsky, leopard, lynx, marten, mink, nutria, ocelot, otter, pony, rabbit, raccoon, sable, and wolf.
1519 (b) Plates, mats, linings, strips, and crosses of dressed furs or skins (except of dog, goat, hare, kid, lamb, other than caracul or Persian lamb, sheep, silver or black fox, or squirrel furs or skins), not dyed.
1519 (e) Articles (except wearing apparel), wholly or partly manufactured (including fur collars, fur cuffs, and fur trimmings), wholly or in chief value of fur (except silver or black fox), not specially provided for.
1521 Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans.
1523 Manufactures of human hair (except nets and nettings) or of which human hair is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.
1524 Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses.
1525 Cloths and all other manufactures of every description, wholly or in chief value of cattle hair, goat hair, or horsehair, not specially provided for.
1526 (a) Hats, caps, bonnets, and hoods, for men's, women's boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at more than $30 per dozen.
*1527 (a) Jewelry, commonly or commercially so known, finished or unfinished (including parts thereof)
(1) Composed wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum, or of which the metal part is wholly or in chief value of gold or platinum;
(2) composed wholly or in chief value of silver and valued above $18 per dozen pieces or parts.
1527 (b) Rope, curb, cable, and fancy patterns of chain not exceeding 1/2 inch in diameter, width, or thickness, valued above 30 cents per yard, of gold or platinum.
1527 (c) Articles valued above 20 cents per dozen pieces, designed to be worn on apparel or carried on or about or attached to the person, such as and including buckles, cardcases, chains, cigar cases, cigar cutters, cigar holders, cigar lighters, cigarette cases, cigarette holders, coin holders, collar, cuff, and dress buttons, combs, match boxes, mesh bags and

Par.
purses, millinery, military and hair ornaments, pins, powder cases, stamp cases, vanity cases, watch bracelets, and like articles; all the foregoing and parts thereof, finished or unfinished:
(2) Composed wholly or in chief value of metal other than gold or platinum (whether or not enameled, washed, covered, or plated, including rolled gold plate), or (if not composed in chief value of metal and if not dutiable under clause (1) of subparagraph (c), Tariff Act of 1930) set with and in chief value of precious or semiprecious stones, pearls, cameos, coral, amber, imitation precious or semiprecious stones, or imitation pearls:
Valued not over $5 per dozen pieces or parts:
Buckles, collar, cuff, and dress buttons; cigar and cigarette lighters; ladies' handbags set with, and in chief value of rhinestones; mesh bags; and parts of cigar or cigarette lighters or mesh bags valued at 20 cents or more per dozen parts.
1527 (d) Stampings, galleries, mesh, and other materials of metal, whether or not set with glass or paste, finished or partly finished, separate or in strips or sheets, suitable for use in the manufacture of any of the articles in subparagraph (a), (b), or (c) of paragraph 1527, Tariff Act of 1930.
1528 Pearls (except cultured or cultivated) and parts thereof, drilled or undrilled, but not set or strung (except temporarily); diamonds, rubies, sapphires, and synthetic precious or semiprecious stones, cut but not set, and suitable for use in the manufacture of jewelry; imitation precious stones, cut or faceted, imitation semiprecious stones, faceted; imitation precious stones not cut or faceted, imitation semiprecious stones not faceted, imitation jet buttons, cut, polished, or faceted.
*1529 (a)[8] The articles and materials described in this subparagraph (except articles and materials provided for in paragraphs 915, 929, 1039, 1022, 1111, 1116 (a), 1504, 1505, 1513, 1518, 1523, 1529 (b), or 1539 (e), or in the Free List) shall be dutiable under this subparagraph, whether finished or unfinished, by whatever name known, to whatever use applied, and whether or not provided for elsewhere in this Act, when wholly or in chief value of beads, bugles, bullions, filaments, lame, metal threads, rayon or other synthetic textile, spangles, threads, tinsel wire, or yarns. All-overs, edgings, flouncings, flutings, fringes, galloons, gimps, insertings, neck ruffings, ornaments, quillings, ruchings, trimmings, and tuckings:
(1) All-overs, edgings, flouncings, galloons, and insertings, if burnt-out laces or Swiss type[9]

[8] Because of the complexity involved in the listing of items provided for in paragraph 1529 (a), Tariff Act of 1930, the full text of the descriptive language of paragraph 1529 (a), as restated in "United States Import Duties (1952)" is herein set forth and listed items are identified by underscoring of pertinent language.
[9] Wherever the term "Swiss type" is used in this subparagraph, it means "if embroidered or tambored and in chief value of cotton, but not lace or lace articles made in any part on a lace machine, and not embroidered or tambored in any part by hand nor (except for embroidery on the edge) otherwise than with the use of a Bonnaz, Cornely, or multiple-needle embroidery machine (but no product shall be excluded from this description by reason of the inci-

Par.

(2) Other, if not described in subdivision 24, 25, 26, or 27.

Articles (including fabrics), figured or plain, made on a lace or net machine:

(3) Nets and nettings, not embroidered: Made on a bobbinet machine and wholly or in chief value of cotton, having per square inch; under 225 holes; 225 or more holes; rayon or other synthetic textile; silk; other material. Made on other than a bobbinet machine and wholly or in chief value of cotton, silk, or rayon or other synthetic textile.

(4) Other, if not described elsewhere in this subparagraph.

Articles (including fabrics), ornamented[10]:

(5) Antimacassars, aprons, bed sets, bedspreads, bolster cases, boudoir caps, bridge and luncheon sets, bureau and table scarfs and sets, chair arm and chair back covers, collar and cuff sets, collars, cuffs, curtains, doilies, glove cases, handbags, handkerchief cases, jabots, mats, motifs, napkins, oblongs, ovals, paneling, panels, piano scarfs, pillowcases, plastrons, purses, rounds, sheets, squares, tablecloths, valances, and yokes; all the foregoing, if Swiss type,[11] whether or not described elsewhere in this subpararaph.

Articles not described elsewhere in this subparagraph:

(6) Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber: Pillowcases, sheets, and damask napkins and table cloths, not wholly or in chief value of cotton. Other.

(7) Gloves and mittens, embroidered in any manner, wholly or in chief value of wool.

(8) Hose and half-hose, embroidered in any manner (including those with embroidery known as clocking) Wholly or in chief value of cotton and valued per dozen pairs—not over $5; over $5. Wholly or in chief value of wool and valued per dozen pairs—Not over $3.50; over $3.50.

(9) Wearing apparel not described elsewhere in this subaparagraph (except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool).

Articles (including fabrics) wholly or in part of any product provided for in this subparagraph:

If wholly of handmade lace, see subdivision 27.

(10) In chief value of all-overs, edgings, flouncings, gallons, or insertings, or of two or more of these products, if in chief value of burnt-out lace, or if Swiss type[12] and other than wearing apparel.

(11) In part of braids not suitable for making or ornamenting bonnets, hats, or hoods, but not in part of lace and not oramented[13] (except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool).

Par.

(12) In part but not wholly of handmade lace and containing no machine-made product provided for in this subparagraph, whether or not described elsewhere in this subparagraph: Wearing apparel (except articles described in subdivision 19 and except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool); other than wearing apparel: If none of the lace is over 2 inches wide. Other, valued per pound—Not over $50; over $50 but under $150; $150 or more.

(13) In part of handmade lace but containing a machine-made product (other than lace) provided for in this subparagraph: Wearing apparel (except articles described in subdivision 10, 19, or 29, and except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool). Other, if not described elsewhere in this subparagraph.

(14) In part of machine-made lace and not described elsewhere in this subparagraph: Wearing apparel (except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool). Other.

(15) Not described elsewhere in this subparagraph (except hats, bonnets, and hoods, not knit or crocheted, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile and wholly or in part of braids suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, but not in part of lace, lace fabrics, lace articles, or material which is ornamented).[14]

(16) Wholly or in chief value of lace, net, or netting, or of combinations of two or more of these materials, and made in designs or patterns formed wholly or in substantial part by joining, (by applique or otherwise) machine-made, or handmade and machine-made, materials by handwork, if not described elsewhere in this subparagraph.

(17) Wholly or in part of all-overs, edgings, flouncings, flutings, fringes, galloons, gimps, insertings, neck ruffings, ornaments, quillings, ruchings, trimmings, or tuckings, if not in part of lace and not ornamented[15] (except articles described in subdivision 10 and except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool).

(18) Wholly or in part of net or netting and not described elsewhere in this subparagraph: Wearing apparel (except gloves and mittens wholly or in chief value of wool). Other.

(19) Bandeaux-brassieres, brassieres, corsets, girdle-corsets, step-in-corsets; corsets, girdle-corsets, or step-in-corsets, attached to bandeaux-brassieres or brassieres; similar body-supporting garments; and articles to which any of the foregoing is attached; all the foregoing, whether or not described elsewhere in this subparagraph (except articles described in subdivision 10)

(20) Bedspreads and quilts, wholly or in chief value of cotton, in the piece or otherwise, block-printed by hand, and in part of fringe. Braids, loom woven and ornamented in the process of weaving, or made by hand or on a braiding, knitting, or lace machine:

(21) Suitable for making or ornamenting bonnets, hats, or hoods: Wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of filaments, threads, or yarns other than cotton (including bandings or braids made wholly or in part of braids) and valued per pound—Under $1.11½; $1.11½ or more but not over $2.22½; over $2.22½. Other.

Par.

(22) Not suitable for making or ornamenting bonnets, hats, or hoods.

Bureau and table covers, centerpieces, doilies, napkins, runners, and scarfs, made of plain-woven cotton cloth, block-printed by hand, and in part of fringe.

(23) Lace and lace articles, made by hand or on a braiding, knitting, lace, or net machine (not including products described in subdivision 1 or 28)

(24) Made on a bobbinet-Jacquard machine, whether or not embroidered (except products described in subdivision 29).

(25) Made on a Levers (including go-through) machine, whether or not embroidered (except products described in subdivision 29) Made full gauge on a machine of 12 point or finer: Wholly or in chief value of cotton and made with independent beams; wholly or in chief value of silk; Other. Not made full gauge on a machine of 12 point or finer: Wholly or in chief value of cotton, rayon or other synthetic textile, or silk; Other.

(26) Made on a machine other than a Levers (including go-through) or bobbinet-Jacquard machine (except products described in subdivision 29).

(27) Made wholly by hand without the use of any machine-made product provided for in this subparagraph: Over 2 inches wide and valued per pound—Not over $50: Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton; Other. Over $50 but under $150; $150 or more. Not over 2 inches wide: Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton; Other.

(28) Lace window curtains

(29) Veils and veilings: made on a lace or net machine, whether or not embroidered: Wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile or of silk; Other. Other, if not described elsewhere in this subparagraph.

1529 (c) Corsets, girdle-corsets, step-in-corsets, brassieres, bandeaux-brassieres; corsets, girdle-corsets, or step-in-corsets, attached to brassieres or bandeaux-brassieres; all similar body-supporting garments; all the foregoing, of whatever material composed, finished or unfinished, and all wearing apparel or articles to which any of the foregoing is attached; all the foregoing, whether or not composed in whole or in part of elastic fabric.

1530 (a) Hides and skins of cattle of the bovine species (except hides and skins of the India water buffalo imported to be used in the manufacture of rawhide articles), raw or uncured, or dried, salted, or pickled:

Buffalo hides and skins; calf skins, dried or dry-salted, and weighing not over 6 pounds each; kip skins, dried or dry-salted, and weighing over 6 but not over 12 pounds each.

1530 (b) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of cattle of the bovine species:

(4) Side upper leather (including grains and splits), and leather made from calf or kip skins, rough, partly finished, or finished, or cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear:

Lining leather made from calf or kip skins; wax or rough side upper splits, not made from calf or kip skins;

(5) Upholstery, glove, and garment leather, in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished.

---

dental ornamentation thereof by hand by means of faggotting, spider work, or similar stitches, extending across openwork resulting from the removal of part of the fabric)."

[10] Wherever the word "ornamented" is used in this subparagraph with a reference to this note, it means "embroidered (whether or not the embroidery is on a scalloped edge), tamboured, appliqued, ornamented with beads, bugles, or spangles, or from which threads have been omitted, drawn, punched, or cut, and with threads introduced after weaving to finish or ornament the openwork, not including one row of straight hemstitching adjoining the hem."

[11] See note 9 to subdivision (1).

[12] See note 9 to subdivision (1).

[13] See note 10 to subdivision (5).

[14] See note 10 to subdivision (5).

[15] See note 10 to subdivision (5).

Par.
1530 (c) Leather (except leather provided for in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1530, Tariff Act of 1930), made from hides or skins of animals (including fish, reptiles, and birds, but not including cattle of the bovine species), in the rough, in the white, crust, or russet, partly finished, or finished:
Chamois leather; and glove and garment leather made from lamb or sheep skins.
1530 (c) Vegetable-tanned rough leather made from goat or sheep skins (including those commercially known as India-tanned goat or sheep skins).
1530 (d) Leather of all kinds, grained, printed, embossed, ornamented, or decorated, in any manner or to any extent (including leather finished in gold, silver, aluminum, or like effects), or by any other process (in addition to tanning) made into fancy leather, and any of the foregoing cut or wholly or partly manufactured into uppers, vamps, or any forms or shapes suitable for conversion into boots, shoes, or footwear, all the foregoing by whatever name known, and to whatever use applied.
1530 (e) Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), made wholly or in chief value of leather, not specially provided for:
Boots and shoes sewed or stitched by the method or process known as McKay (except men's, youths' or boys', and except skating boots and shoes, attached to ice skates); made by the method or process known as welt; slippers for housewear; turn or turned footwear other than boots and shoes.
1530 (e) Boots, shoes, or other footwear (including athletic or sporting boots and shoes), the uppers of which are composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, ramie, animal hair, fiber, rayon or other synthetic textile, silk, or substitutes for any of the foregoing, whether or not the soles are composed of leather, wood, or other materials:
With soles wholly or in chief value of material other than india rubber, or substitutes for rubber:
Alpargatas with uppers wholly or in chief value of cotton; footwear with uppers wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton; and footwear with soles wholly or in chief value of leather (except slipper socks).
1530 (f) Harness valued at more than $70 per set, single harness valued at more than $40, saddles valued at more than $40 each, saddlery, and parts (except metal parts) for any of the foregoing; saddles made wholly or in part of pigskin or imitation pigskin; saddles and harness, not specially provided for, and parts thereof, (except metal parts).
1531 Manufactures of leather, rawhide, or parchment, or of which leather, rawhide, or parchment is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for, (except the following:
Bank-note cases, bill cases, billfolds, bill purses, bill rolls, cardcases, change purses, coin purses, currency cases, letter cases, license cases, money cases, pass cases, passport cases, and similar flat leather goods; buckles designed to be worn on the person; collars, leads, leashes, muzzles, and similar dog equipment, wholly or in chief value of reptile leather; wearing apparel, wholly or in chief value of reptile leather; and all articles provided for in paragraph 1531, Tariff Act of 1930, permanently fitted and furnished with traveling, bottle, drinking, dining or luncheon, sewing, manicure, or similar sets).
1533 Catgut, whip gut, oriental gut, and manufactures thereof, and manufactures of worm gut, not specially provided for.
1534 Gas, kerosene, or alcohol mantles, and mantles not specially provided for, treated with chemicals or metallic oxides, wholly or partly manufactured.
1535 Fishing reels, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for; fish hooks, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for.
1536 Manufactures of wax, or of which wax is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:
Ski wax.
1537 (a) Manufactures of chip or of raffia palm leaf, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for.
1537 (b) Manufactures of india rubber or gutta-percha, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for:
Bougies, catheters, drains, sondes, and other urological instruments; gloves, nursing nipples or pacifiers.
1537 (b) Automobile and motor cycle tires composed wholly or in chief value of rubber; molded insulators and insulating materials, wholly or partly manufactured, composed wholly or in chief value of rubber or gutta-percha.
*1537 (c) Combs of whatever material composed (except combs wholly of metal), not specially provided for:
Wholly of rubber, regardless of value, or not wholly of rubber or of compounds of cellulose and valued over $1.50 per gross.
1538 Manufactures of ivory (not including vegetable ivory), or of which ivory is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; shells and pieces of shells, engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured.
1539 (b) Laminating products (whether or not provided for elsewhere than in paragraph 1539 (b) of the Tariff Act of 1930) of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent, in sheets, plates, rods, tubes, blocks, strips, blanks, or other forms; manufactures wholly or in chief value of any of the foregoing, or of any other product of which any synthetic resin or resin-like substance is the chief binding agent.
1541 (a) Musical instruments and parts thereof, not specially provided for (except accordions other than piano accordions, cymbals and parts thereof, music boxes and parts thereof, and organs and parts thereof); pianoforte or player-piano actions and parts thereof; pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes; cases for musical instruments; chin rests for violins; strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of catgut, other gut, oriental gut, or metal; tuning pins.
1541 (b) Violins, violas, violoncellos, and double basses, of all sizes, wholly or partly manufactured or assembled, made after the year 1800, and unassembled parts of the foregoing.
1541 (c) Carillons, and parts thereof.
1542 Phonograph, gramophone, or graphophone records; and parts, other than records, for phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar articles, not specially provided for (not including needles).
1544 Rosaries, chaplets, and similar articles of religious devotion, of whatever material composed.
1549 (a) Crayons (including chalk crayons and charcoal crayons or fusains), not specially provided for; slate pencils, not in wood.
1550 (a) Combination penholders comprising penholders, pencil, rubber eraser, automatic stamp, or other attachments.
1550 (b) Fountain pens, fountain-pen holders, stylographic pens, and parts thereof.
1550 (c) Mechanical pencils.
1551 Photographic cameras (except motion-picture) not specially provided for:
Fixed-focus, regardless of value; and other than fixed-focus, valued at less than $10 each.
1551 Photographic dry plates, not specially provided for; motion-picture films, sensitized but not exposed or developed, of one inch or more in width; photographic-film negatives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, or for making or reproducing pictures for such exhibits, except undeveloped negative moving-picture film of American manufacture exposed abroad for silent or sound news reel; photographic-film positives, imported in any form, for use in any way in connection with moving-picture exhibits, including herein all moving, motion, motophotography, or cinematography film pictures, prints, positives, or duplicates of every kind and nature, of whatever substance made (except photographic film positives other than motion-picture).
1552 Pipes, not specially provided for, and mouthpieces for pipes, or for cigar and cigarette holders, all the foregoing of whatever material composed, and whatever condition of manufacture, whether wholly or partly finished, or whether bored or unbored; cones suitable for pipes, cigar and cigarette holders, finished or partly finished; cigarette books, cigarette-book covers, cigarette paper in all forms, except cork paper; meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.
1552 All smokers' articles whatsoever, and parts thereof, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for, of whatever material composed, except china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthenware, or stoneware (except cigar and cigarette boxes, wholly or in chief value of wood, and valued at 50 cents or more each, or wholly or in chief value of silver and valued at 40 cents or more per ounce; and except cigar and cigarette cases and parts thereof, wholly or in chief value of leather).
1554 Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades, covered with material other than paper or lace, not embroidered or appliqued.
1553 All articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for:
Textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances (except istle or Tampico fiber, dressed or manufactured); synthetic rubber and synthetic rubber articles; and mud-dispersant derived from coniferous bark.

TARIFF ACT OF 1930, TITLE II—FREE LIST

1003 Drugs of animal origin, natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for, in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol:
Fish oils and fish-liver oils (except halibut-liver oil).
1727 Oil-bearing seeds and nuts: Sesame seed.
1803 Sawed lumber and timber, not further manufactured than planed, and tongued and grooved, not specially provided for:
Teak.
1818 Furfural.

INTERNAL REVENUE CODE OF 1954, AS AMENDED [10]

Sec. 4541

(1) Copper-bearing ores and concentrates and articles provided for in paragraph 316, 380, 381, 387, 1620, 1634, 1657, 1658, or 1659 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

(2) All articles dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, not provided for in subsection (1) of section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, in which copper (including copper in alloys) is the component material of chief value.

(3) All articles dutiable under the Tariff Act of 1930, not provided for in subsection (1) or (2) of section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, containing 4 percent or more of copper by weight.

[F R. Doc. 55-7713; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

COMMITTEE FOR RECIPROCITY INFORMATION

TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENT IN PREFERENTIAL RATES ON CUBAN PRODUCTS

Submission of information to the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Closing date for filing applications to be heard and the submission of briefs October 17, 1955.

Public hearings open October 31, 1955.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements has issued on this day [1] a notice of intention to participate in trade-agreement negotiations with foreign governments which are contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Annexed to the notice of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements is a list of articles imported into the United States to be considered for possible concessions in the negotiations. The Committee for Reciprocity Information hereby gives notice that all applications for oral presentation of views in regard to the proposed negotiations shall be submitted to the Committee for Reciprocity Information not later than 12:00 noon, October 17, 1955. The application must indicate the product or products on which the individual or groups desire to be heard and an estimate of the time required for oral presentation. All persons who make application to be heard shall also submit to the Committee their views in writing in regard to the foregoing proposals not later than 12:00 noon, October 17, 1955. Such communications shall be addressed to "Committee for Reciprocity Information, Tariff Commission Building, Washington 25, D. C." Fifteen copies of written statements, either typed, printed, or duplicated shall be submitted, of which one copy shall be sworn to.

Written statements submitted to the Committee, except information and business data proffered in confidence, shall be open to inspection by interested persons. Information and business data proffered in confidence shall be submitted on separate pages clearly marked *For Official Use Only of Committee for Reciprocity Information.*

Public hearings will be held before the Committee for Reciprocity Information, at which oral statements will be heard. The first hearing will be at 2:00 p. m. on October 31, 1955, in the Hearing Room in the Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington 25, D. C. Witnesses who make application to be heard will be advised regarding the time and place of their individual appearances. Appearances at hearings before the Committee may be made only by or on behalf of those persons who have filed written statements and who have within the time prescribed made written application for oral presentation of views. Statements made at the public hearings shall be under oath.

Persons or groups interested in import products may present to the Committee their views concerning possible tariff concessions by the United States on any product, whether or not included in the list annexed to the notice of intention to negotiate. However, as indicated in the notice of intention to negotiate, no tariff reduction or specific continuance of customs or excise treatment will be considered on any product which is not included in the list annexed to the public notice by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements, unless it is subsequently included in a supplementary public list.

The United States Tariff Commission has today announced [2] public hearings on the import items appearing in the list annexed to the notice of intention to negotiate to run currently with the hearings of the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Oral testimony and written information submitted to the Tariff Commission will be made available to and will be considered by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements. Consequently, those whose interests relate only to import products included in the foregoing list, and who appear before the Tariff Commission, need not, but may if they wish, appear also before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.

Persons interested in exports may present their views regarding any tariff or other concessions that might be requested of the foreign governments with which negotiations are to be conducted. Any other matters appropriate to be considered in connection with the proposed negotiations may also be presented.

Copies of the list attached to the notice of intention to negotiate may be obtained from the Committee for Reciprocity Informaton at the address designated above and may be inspected at the field offices of the Department of Commerce.

By direction of the Committee for Reciprocity Information this 21st day of September 1955.

EDWARD YARDLEY,
Secretary, Committee for Reciprocity Information.

[F R. Doc. 55-7714; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

INVESTIGATION AND HEARINGS IN CONNECTION WITH PROPOSED TRADE AGREEMENT NEGOTIATIONS WITH GOVERNMENTS WHICH ARE CONTRACTING PARTIES TO THE GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

Public notice of investigation and hearings under section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as follows: Investigation No. 4—Articles listed for consideration in proposed trade agreement negotiations with contracting parties of GATT.

1. The final date for filing requests to testify at Tariff Commission public hearings is October 17, 1955.

2. The final date for filing written statements with the Tariff Commission is October 17, 1955.

3. Tariff Commission public hearings will begin on October 31, 1955.

4. Public announcements relating to the proposed trade agreement negotiations have also been issued by the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements [1] and the Committee for Reciprocity Information,[2] and appear concurrently with this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

The Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements this day issued announcements concerning trade agreement negotiations. On the same day, in accordance with section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, the President furnished to the United States Tariff Commission a list (hereinafter referred to as the "President's list") of articles imported into the United States to be considered in the proposed negotiations, and requested the Tariff Commission to make a "peril point" investigation and report with respect to each such article, as provided in said section 3 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended. The President's list is annexed to the announcement of the Interdepartmental Committee on Trade Agreements published in the FEDERAL REGISTER concurrently with this notice. A copy of the President's list will be furnished by the Commission to interested parties upon request.

A. *Investigation instituted.* Pursuant to section 3 of the Trade Agreements

[1] See F. R. Doc. 55-7713, *supra.*

[10] In addition to the import-taxes on the articles described below, import-taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, on any article described previously in this list will be considered for possible decrease, as well as for possible binding against increase. Articles described below, if not listed previously under appropriate tariff paragraphs, shall be considered as so listed, but no duty on such articles imposed under the pertinent tariff paragraphs will be considered for possible decrease

[2] See F. R. Doc. 55-7715, *infra.*

[1] See F. R. Doc. 55-7713, *supra.*

[2] See F. R. Doc. 55-7714, *supra.*

Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and under the authority of section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, the United States Tariff Commission has this day instituted an investigation with respect to the articles included in the President's list.

B. *Purpose of investigation.* The purpose of the investigation is to obtain the facts necessary to enable the Tariff Commission to formulate findings (known as "peril point" findings) for inclusion in a report to the President with respect to each article included in the President's list as to (1) the limit to which the modification of duties and other import restrictions, imposition of additional import restrictions, or specific continuance of existing customs or excise treatment may be extended in order to carry out the purpose of section 350 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended (Trade Agreements Act) without causing or threatening serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles, and (2) if increases in duties or additional import restrictions are required to avoid serious injury to the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive articles, the minimum increases in duties or additional import restrictions required.

C. *Written statements and public hearings.* Parties interested will be given opportunity to present their views with respect to the subject matter of the investigation either by submission of written statements or by oral testimony at public hearings, or both. In order to permit, within the limited time and resources available, all interested parties to present information and views concerning the articles in the President's list in an orderly manner and with the least possible inconvenience to all concerned, the Commission has established the following procedure for submission of written statements and the conduct of hearings:

1. *Written statements in lieu of appearance at hearings.* Interested parties are urged to present their information and views through the submission of written statements in lieu of appearances at the public hearings. Such statements must be under oath and will be given the same consideration as oral testimony presented at the hearings, and, except for information submitted and accepted in confidence, will be made available for inspection by interested parties. Twenty copies of written statements shall be submitted, only one of which need be sworn to. Such statements should be submitted as early as possible, but not later than October 17, 1955.

2. *Scope of written statements and oral testimony.* Written statements and oral testimony must relate to articles included in the President's list, and must be confined to matters relevant to the purpose of the investigation as stated in B, above. At the beginning of any written statement that is read at the hearings, or any oral testimony given at the hearings, the article and tariff paragraph number to which the testimony relates should be specifically identified.

3. *Submission of information in confidence.* Information pertinent to the subject matter of the investigation which interested parties desire to submit in confidence may be submitted with written statements or at the time testimony is given at the hearings, on separate sheets, each clearly marked "Submitted in confidence."

4. *Appearance at public hearings.* The following information and instructions should be carefully studied by all persons interested in appearing at the public hearings in this investigation.

a. *Requests to appear* at the public hearings must be filed in writing with the Secretary of the Commission on or before October 17, 1955. Such requests must contain the following information:

(1) The tariff paragraph number and a description of the article or articles on which testimony will be presented.

(2) The name and organization of the witness or witnesses who will testify, and the name, address, telephone number, and organization of the person filing the request.

(3) A brief indication of the position to be taken concerning the customs treatment of the articles affected.

(4) A careful estimate of the time desired for presentation of oral testimony by all witnesses for whom the request is filed.

NOTE: The Commission reserves the right to limit the time assigned to witnesses. In this connection, experience in similar previous hearings has indicated that in most cases the essential information can be effectively summarized in an oral presentation of 15 to 30 minutes. Because of the limited time available, parties desiring an allowance of time in excess of this amount should set forth any special circumstances in support of such request. Witnesses may, of course, supplement their oral testimony with written statements of any desired length.

b. The Secretary of the Commission should be promptly notified of any changes in the request for appearance as originally filed.

c. It is suggested that parties who have a common interest in one or more of the articles listed endeavor, wherever possible, to arrange for a consolidated presentation of their views.

5. *Date and conduct of hearings.* a. The public hearings in this investigation will commence at 10:00 a. m. on Monday, the 31st day of October 1955, in the Tariff Commission Building, Eighth and E Streets NW., Washington, D. C. The hearings will be held each day from 10:00 a. m. to about 1:00 p. m., and are scheduled to be concluded not later than Thursday, November 10, 1955.

b. Parties who have properly entered their appearance by October 17, 1955, as indicated under paragraph C, 4, above, will be individually notified of the date on which they are scheduled to appear. Such notifications will be sent as soon as possible after the closing date for requests to appear (October 17, 1955), but not later than October 24, 1955. Any party who fails to receive such notification by October 27, 1955, should immediately communicate with the Office of the Secretary of the Tariff Commission.

c. Questioning of witnesses will be limited to members of the Commission.

6. *Related hearings before the Committee for Reciprocity Information.* Published concurrently with this notice is an announcement by the Committee for Reciprocity Information regarding public hearings to be held by that Committee on the articles included in the President's list, and on other matters, to begin on October 31, 1955. Arrangements will be made to permit persons desiring to appear at both Tariff Commission and Committee for Reciprocity Information hearings to do so without conflict in scheduling, and, where possible, to present their testimony at both hearings on the same day. Oral testimony and written statements of interested parties received by the Tariff Commission in connection with this investigation will be made available by the Tariff Commission to the Committee for Reciprocity Information. Accordingly, as stated in the Committee for Reciprocity Information notice, appearance before the Committee for Reciprocity Information for the purpose of submitting the same information, although permissible, will not be necessary.

Likewise, oral or written statements presented to the Committee for Reciprocity Information will be made available to, and carefully considered by, the Tariff Commission, and need not be separately presented to the latter agency.

E. *Communications to be addressed to Secretary.* All communications regarding the Tariff Commission investigation, including requests for appearance at the Tariff Commission hearings, should be addressed to the Secretary, United States Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

By direction of the United States Tariff Commission.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 55-7715; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 11262; FCC 55M-739]

AMERICAN SOUTHERN BROADCASTERS (WPWR)

ORDER SCHEDULING HEARING

In re application of Carrol F Jackson & D. N. Jackson, d/b as American Southern Broadcasters (WPWR) Laurel, Mississippi, Docket No. 11262, File No. BP-9440; for construction permit for new standard broadcast station.

The Hearing Examiner having under consideration (a) a petition filed September 13, 1955, by Southland Broadcasting Company (WLAU) and New Laurel Radio Station, Inc. (WAML) requesting a continuance in the above-entitled proceeding from September 20, 1955, to October 18, 1955; and (b) informal requests for pre-hearing conference to be held September 23, 1955; and

It appearing that counsel for protestants will be involved in another proceeding before the Commission at the time the instant hearing is scheduled to begin, and the applicant, American Southern Broadcasters (WPWR) has no objection to the requested continuance; and

It appearing that the informal request for pre-hearing conference on September 23, 1955, is agreeable to all parties and that such a conference pursuant to the provisions of Section 1.813 of the Commission's Rules should be held;

It is ordered, This the 15th day of September 1955, that a pre-hearing conference in the above-entitled proceeding will be held Friday, September 23, 1955, beginning at 10:00 a. m. in the offices of the Commission in Washington, D. C. This conference is called pursuant to the provisions of section 1.813 of the Commission's Rules and the matters to be considered are those specified in that section of the Rules;

It is further ordered, That the petition for continuance of the hearing date beyond September 20, 1955, be and the same is hereby granted and the date for evidentiary hearings will be announced following the conclusion of the pre-hearing conference called for September 23, 1955.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] WM. P MASSING,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7733; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:56 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-8734]

EL PASO NATURAL GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 16, 1955.

Take notice that El Paso Natural Gas Company (Applicant) a Delaware corporation with its principal office in El Paso, Texas, filed an application on April 7, 1955, which was supplemented on May 6, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate approximately 31.9 miles of 8⅝-inch pipeline extending from a point of connection with its existing 12¾-inch Saguaro Line in Pinal County, Arizona, in a northeasterly direction to a point of connection with its 6⅝-inch and 8⅝-inch laterals presently serving the Arizona Public Service Company and the San Manuel Copper Corporation in the Mammouth and San Manuel area of Arizona, together with an additional meter station on its existing 8⅝-inch line, for the sale and delivery of additional gas to copper company for use in its new copper mining and smelting plant, and to the Arizona Service Company for resale to domestic and commercial consumers in the Mammouth and San Manuel area.

The estimated cost of the proposed facilities is $532,602 which will be financed by an advance to Applicant of approximately $220,300 by the San Manuel Copper Corporation in aid of construction, and the remainder will be financed by Applicant out of its available treasury funds.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 11, 1955, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 7, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7686; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:45 a. m.]

[Project No. 2099]

MCCLOUD RIVER PROJECT

NOTICE OF LAND WITHDRAWAL, CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER 16, 1955.

Conformable to the provisions of section 24 of the Act of June 10, 1920, as amended, notice is hereby given that the lands hereinafter described, insofar as title thereto remains in the United States are included in Power Project No. 2099 McCloud No. 4 Plant of the McCloud River Project) for which completed application for license was filed January 19, 1953, by the California Oregon Power Company of Medford, Oregon Under said section 24 these lands are, from said date of filing, reserved from all forms of disposal under the laws of the United States until otherwise directed by the Commission or by Congress.

MOUNT DIABLO MERIDIAN

T. 38 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 10, E½E½,
Sec. 14, SW¼NW¼,
Sec. 22, NW¼NE¼, S½NE¼, E½W½, SE¼,
Sec. 34, NW¼NW¼.

The area of lands of the United States reserved by the filing of this application (according to tentative project boundary outlined on map designated FPC No. 2099-3) is approximately 680 acres, wholly within the Shasta National Forest. Of this area approximately 360 acres have heretofore been reserved in connection with an earlier application for this project (No. 2099) or project No. 2106.

Copies of the project map (FPC No. 2099-3) have been transmitted to the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service and Geological Survey.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7687; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:46 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-3222]

HAMILTON GAS CORP

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 19, 1955.

Take notice that Hamilton Gas Corporation (Applicant), a West Virginia corporation whose address is 1200 Union Building, Charleston, West Virginia, filed an application on September 27, 1954, as supplemented on July 5, 1955, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant produces and sells natural gas for transportation in interstate commerce for resale as indicated below:

Location of Field and Purchaser

Clay, Kanawha and Nicholas Counties, West Virginia, Hope Natural Gas Co.

Kanawha County, West Virginia, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.

Cabell, Lincoln, Putnam, and Wayne Counties, West Virginia; Floyd and Knott Counties, Kentucky, United Fuel Gas Co.

Lincoln and Putnam Counties, West Virginia, South Penn Natural Gas Co.

Pike County, Kentucky, Columbia Fuel Corp.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 28, 1955, at 9:50 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commis-

sion, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 13, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7691; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-5296]

IRA J. COX

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 19, 1955.

Take notice that Ira J. Cox (Applicant) an individual whose address is R. F. D. No. 3, Uniontown, Pennsylvania, filed an application on November 22, 1955, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant sells natural gas produced from Shamrock Farms, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, to The Manufacturers Light and Heat Company, for transportation in interstate commerce for resale.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 28, 1955, at 9:40 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 C. F. R. 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 13, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7692; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-6954]

FELDMAN OIL AND GAS

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 19, 1955.

Take notice that D. D. Feldman d/b/a Feldman Oil and Gas, for himself, and on behalf of Bache and Company, G. B. Howell, Vernon C. Howell, Libbie R. Farish, Dorothy D. Allen, Phil E. Allen, C. Douglas Dillon, Martha F. Gerry, Angelica L. Gerry, Gerry Brothers & Co., C. W. Englehard, Barbara S. Kirkland, Wm. R. Kirkland, Jr., James Knott, Eben W. Pyne, Charles H. Thieriot, Jr., Agnes L. Dana, Walter Duncan, J. Walter Duncan, Jr., Vincent J. Duncan, Jr., Vincent J. Duncan, and Edward H. Gerry (Applicant) with a principal office in Dallas, Texas, filed on November 30, 1954, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant produces natural gas from the Mulder Oil Creek and McMillan North Oil Creek fields in Grayson County, Texas, which is sold in interstate commerce to Texas Natural Gasoline Corporation and H. W. Bass & Sons, Inc., for resale.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 24, 1955, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 13, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7693; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-7303]

ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 19, 1955.

Take notice that The Atlantic Refining Company (Applicant) a Pennsylvania corporation, whose address is Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, filed on December 1, 1954, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant produces and sells natural gas for transportation in interstate commerce for resale as indicated below:

STATE OF TEXAS

Name of buyer	Name of field	Location (county)
Gulf Oil Corp.	Lea	Cran
Phillips Petroleum Co.	Crane Pool	Do.
Do.	McElroy Pool	Do.
Do.	Crane-Cowden-McElroy	Do.
Do.	Goldsmith	Ector
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Shell Oil Co.	Waddam	Yoakum.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	TXL	Ect
Shell Oil Co. and The Texas Co.	do	Do.
Texas Natural Gasoline Corp.	Benavides	Upton.
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. (and Slaughter Plant Owners).	Slaughter	Cochran, Hockley Terry.
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co. (and Burrell-N. Pettus Plant Owners).	Burrell-N. Pettus	Gaines, Bor, Kerr...
Stanolind Oil & Gas Co.	Slaughter	Cochran Hockley Terry.
Do.	Petronilla	Nueces.

STATE OF LOUISIANA

The California Co., Southwest Gas Producing Co.	N. Chatham, Hico-Knowles	Lincoln. Do.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Gulf Oil Corp.	Penrose-Skelly	Lea
Phillips Petroleum Co.	Eunice	Do.
Do.	Eunice-Monument	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Do.	Eunice	Do.
Do.	do	Do.
Shelly Oil Co.	Penrose-Skelly	Do.
Do.	Brunson	Do.
Do.	N. Brunson, S. Eunice, Eunice-Monument, H. Hare	Do.
Do.	Drinkard	Do.
Do.	N. Brunson, N. Drinkard	Do.
Warren Petroleum Corp.	Monument	Do.
Do.	Bagley	Do.
Do.	Monument	Do.
Do.	Skaggs, McKee	Do.
The Atlantic Refining Co.	Denton	Do.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA

Name of buyer	Name of field	Location (county)
Universal Gasoline Co.	West Hoover	Garvin.
Do	Aylesworth	Marshall.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 28, 1955, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 13, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7694; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-7854, etc.]

RALPH SNYDER, ET AL.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 19, 1955.

In the matters of Ralph Snyder, Docket No. G-7854, Sinclair B. Kouns, et al., Docket No. G-7855; Granite Oil Trust No. 2 of Oklahoma, Docket No. G-7856; Jefferson Gas Company, Docket No. G-7857 McIntosh and Grimm, Docket Nos. G-7858 and G-7859; Campbell Gas Company, Docket No. G-7860; Smith Gas Company, Docket No. G-7863; Lamar Hunt, Docket No. G-7874; J. H. Herd, Docket No. G-7875; Thomas J. Davis, Docket No. G-7876; M. G. Drake Gas Company, Docket No. G-7877; John J. Redfern, Jr., Docket No. G-7878; Drake Oil & Gas Company, Docket No. G-7886; Donnell Drilling Company, Docket No. G-7890.

There have been filed with the Federal Power Commission applications as hereinafter specified:

Docket No.	Applicant	Address	Date filed
G-7854	Ralph Snyder	Cameron, W. Va.	Dec. 2, 1954
G-7855	Sinclair B. Kouns, John B. Atkins, Jr., W. C. Wheat, Lee C. Ramsel, Earl M. Harter, John R. Mills, David Walke, Jr., Pollard Sealy, Arthur Nanus, Sam B. Harper, Jr., S. E. Florsheim, Robert Stay, Jr. and John Dehan (hereinafter referred to as Sinclair B. Kouns, et al.)	1403 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Shreveport, La.	Do.
G-7856	Granite Oil Trust No. 2 of Oklahoma	P. O. Box 1961, Wichita Falls, Tex.	Do.
G-7857	Jefferson Gas Co	Charleston, W Va.	Do.
G-7858, G-7859	McIntosh and Grimm	Box 40, Spencer, W Va	Do.
G-7860	Campbell Gas Co	Hamlin, W Va	Do.
G-7863	Smith Gas Co	Smithville, W. Va.	Dec. 3, 1954
G-7874	Lamar Hunt	700 Mercantile Bank Bldg., Dallas, Tex.	Do.
G-7875	J. H. Herd	P O. Box 1747, Midland, Tex.	Do.
G-7876	Thomas J. Davis	Harrisville, W Va	Do.
G-7877	M. G. Drake Gas Co	do	Do.
G-7878	John J. Redfern, Jr	P O. Box 1747, Midland, Tex.	Do.
G-7886	Drake Oil & Gas Co	Harrisville, W Va	Do.
G-7890	Donnell Drilling Co	607 Texas Bank Bldg., Dallas 2, Tex.	Do.

Each has filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicants to render services as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the applications which are on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicants produce and sell natural gas for transportation in interstate commerce for resale, as indicated below:

Docket No.	Applicant	Location of field	Buyer
G-7854	Ralph Snyder	Marshall County, W. Va.	Carnegie Natural Gas Co. and The Manufacturers Light & Heat Co.
G-7855	Sinclair B. Kouns, et al	East Greenwood Field, Caddo Parish, La.	United Gas Pipeline Corp.
G-7856	Granite Oil Trust No. 2 of Oklahoma.	Albrecht Field, Goliad County, Tex.	United Gas Pipeline Co.
G-7857	Jefferson Gas Co	Jefferson District, Lincoln County, W. Va.	South Penn Natural Gas Co.
G-7858	McIntosh and Grimm	Bennett Field, Sherman District, Calhoun County, W. Va.	Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
G-7859	do	Glenville District, Gilmer County, W. Va.	Carnegie Natural Gas Co.
G-7860	Campbell Gas Co	Curry District, Putnam County, W. Va.	South Penn Natural Gas Co.
G-7863	Smith Gas Co	Murphy District, Ritchie County, W Va.	Renova Interests.
G-7874	Lamar Hunt	Lea County, N. Mex.	El Paso Natural Gas Co.
G-7875	J. H. Herd	Denton Field, Lea County, N. Mex.	Do.
G-7876	Thomas J. Davis	Spruce Creek Field, Murphy District, Ritchie County, W. Va.	Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
G-7877	M. G. Drake Gas Co	Murphy District, Ritchie County, W. Va.	Do.
G-7878	John J. Redfern, Jr	Denton Field, Lea County, N. Mex.	El Paso Natural Gas Co.
G-7886	Drake Oil & Gas Co	Murphy District, Ritchie County, W. Va.	Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.
G-7890	Donnell Drilling Co	Levelland Field, Cochran and Hockley Counties, Tex.	El Paso Natural Gas Co.

These related matters should be heard on a consolidated record and disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 18, 1955, at 9:30 a. m., e. s. t., in a hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such applications: *Provided, however* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before October 3, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 55-7695; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:47 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-8965]

STANOLIND OIL & GAS CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

SEPTEMBER 19, 1955.

Take notice that Stanolind Oil & Gas Company (Applicant), a Delaware Cor-

poration, with a principal place of business in Tulsa, Oklahoma, filed on May 25, 1955, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file with the Commission and open for public inspection.

Applicant proposes to produce natural gas from the Sentell Field, Bossier Parish, Louisiana, which will be sold in interstate commerce to Arkansas Louisiana Gas Company for resale.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on October 24, 1955, at 9:40 a. m., e. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of section 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.19) on or before October 13, 1955. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request is made. Under the procedures herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

[SEAL] LEON M. FUQUAY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 55-7696; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

SEPTEMBER 20, 1955.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the General Rules of Practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT-HAUL

FSA No. 31114. *Pig Iron—Cleveland and Jackson, Ohio, to Watertown, N. Y.* Filed by H. R. Hinsch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on pig iron, carloads, from Cleveland and Jackson, Ohio, to Watertown, N. Y.

Grounds for relief: Market competition and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 72 to Agent H. R. Hinsch's I. C. C. 4350.

FSA No. 31115: *Woodpulp to Lowell, Mass.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on woodpulp, not powdered, noibn, carloads, from specified points in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana (east of the Mississippi River) Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia, to Lowell, Mass.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 98 to Agent C. A. Spaninger's I. C. C. 1260.

FSA No. 31116: *Acrylonitrile—New Orleans, La., to Chicago, Ill.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on acrylonitrile, tank-car loads, from New Orleans, La., to Chicago, Ill.

Grounds for relief: Barge competition and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 133 to Alternate Agent J. H. Marque's I. C. C. 417.

FSA No. 31117: *Ship Parts—Iron or Steel—Alabama to Pascagoula, Miss.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on ship parts, iron or steel, carloads, from Birmingham, Ala., Birmingham group, also Alabama City, Attalla, and Gadsden, Ala., to Pascagoula, Miss.

Grounds for relief: Rail-barge competition and circuity from Fairfield, Ala., origin relationships with Fairfield from other origins.

Tariff: Supplement 118 to Agent C. A. Spaninger's I. C. C. 1258.

FSA No. 31118: *Magnesium Metal and Alloys—Velasco, Tex., to Boyce, Tenn.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on magnesium metal anodes and magnesium metal alloy anodes, carloads, from Velasco, Tex., to Boyce, Tenn.

Grounds for relief: Barge-truck competition and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 92 to Agent F. C. Kratzmeir's I. C. C. 4139.

FSA No. 31119: *Pulpboard and Fibreboard—Indiana and Ohio to Texas.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on pulpboard and fibreboard, carloads, from Brownstown, Carthage, Indianapolis, Noblesville, Vincennes and Wabash, Ind., and Cincinnati, Circleville and Hamilton, Ohio, to Austin and Fort Worth, Tex.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula, market competition, and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 31 to Agent F. C. Kratzmeir's I. C. C. 4134.

FSA No. 31120: *Steel and Wrought Iron Pipe to the Southwest.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent for interested rail carriers. Rates on steel and wrought iron pipe and related articles, straight and mixed carloads, from specified points in official (including Illinois) territory, and western trunkline and southern territories, to specified points in Arkansas, Louisiana (west of the Mississippi River) Missouri, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Grounds for relief: Barge, truck, and market competition, grouping, origin relations and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 43 to Agent F. C. Kratzmeir's I. C. C. 4116.

FSA No. 31121. *Plaster and Plasterboard—Indiana to Southern Points.* Filed by H. R. Hinsch, Agent for interested rail carriers. Rates on plaster, plasterboard, and related articles, carloads, from East Shoals and Willow Valley, Ind., to Monroeville, Ala., Waynesboro, Ga., Robbinsville and Rosman, N. C., and Shelton, Va.

Grounds for relief: Modified short-line distance formula, and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 23 to Agent H. R. Hinsch's I. C. C. 4469.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. McCOY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 55-7697; Filed, Sept. 22, 1955; 8:48 a. m.]